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MION S



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WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Agent.

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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

METHODIST PREACHING. No. VII.

Mr. Epiron-The next fault I would notice, as one somewhat prevalent with some of the Methodist ministry, is that of excessive spiritualizing .-Spiritualizing, I suppose to mean the application of a spiritual meaning to language not originally expressive of such meaning. That many literal events and circumstances are established in Scripis a position too plain for denial. And where such whose business it is to explain and illustrate divine Vol. v. p. 87. truth. Beyond this limitation, it appears to me The same person objected my not obeying the bishtressing particularity upon every circumstance there is some particular law of God to the contrary. Even which, in connection with such a theme, his way-in that case, I show all the deference I can.—p. 86. that one end is in heaven, and the other upon safe conscience .- p. 198. earth, he descants sublimely upon the great Mediation :-- then, directing your attention to the rounds in the bishops to control them in any of these matof that wondrous ladder, you hear of the faith by ters." Mr. Wesley says:which we ascend to heaven. And so of the

Numberless instances similar to the above, might be noticed; but one is sufficient for my purpose; Yet they are determined never to renounce the commun and in reference to that one, to say nothing of the and in reference to that one, to say nothing of the ridiculous confusion likely to be generated by such it be said, "Nay, but if I varied from the church at all, metaphorical attempts, the candid and serious in- I would throw off my gown, and be a professed Dissenquirer will ask, where is the necessity? Must I run ter:" What! would you profess to dissent when you did back to Jacob's ladder to find my Lord, and to not? If you would, they dare not do it. They love the study his great redemption? Is there not an abun-church, and therefore keep to all her doctrine and rules, dance of scriptures, which, when literally applied, teach me the great principles of the Gospel? Must shall not be a hair's breadth further than they can help." I be driven away from certainties to ruminate upon -Vol. i. p. 301. uncertainties? Need I exchange the light of an unclouded sun, for the faint glimmering of a star? chasing the shadow?

But the tendency of this business is bad. It proceeds upon the principle, that an individual has a England. These may be summed up as follows:right to attach whatever meaning he pleases to a passage of Scripture-not only its obvious meaning, but another which is not expressed. And if one individual has this right, so has another-so have all. And thus, who does not perceive that a door is thrown wide open for universal licentious-word of God. ness in the application of Scripture language?-Secondly, the practice tends to produce skepticism and infidelity; for there will not be wanting those who, after sitting under such a discourse as I have hinted at above, and contemplating the curious theory which has been exhibited, will secretly inquire, "What does it prove?" And, "Is not all this in matters of conscience. rather a display, than genuine truth?" Thus, while a preacher is worrying a Scriptural figure, or chasing a far-fetched analogy, he may, by his over- and his coadjutors were concerned, they claimed strained zeal, or vanity in this thing, be exerting this right to themselves. Did they violate their oran influence to harden, rather than convict.

never to attempt to support an important doctrine This is an important point. As an individual, I upon a figurative foundation. All such doctrines say they did not; and hold myself responsible for are sustained by testimony entirely unequivocal, direct, and conclusive; and such testimony it is curiosity, but which fail to convince the judgment.

I would not have touched the subject of this communication, Mr. Editor, were the fault herein alluded to confined to a very few preachers. But when it is considered that it is practised, to a greater or less extent, by many,-by members of Conferences-by some whose standing among their sistency in my plan, would require me to give it a for himself. passing notice. To such ones, it appears to me, the advice would be appropriate, that they should have less to do with visions, types, and shadows, or whatever they might consider to be such, and preach to us the pure Gospel of our Lord, which is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth. And if, in presenting the sublime principles of that Gospel, a figure be now and then chastely employed, and simply to illustrate, after the manner of Christ and the apostles, it would be well. But from endless spiritualizing and theorizing, by those who know not what they speak, nor whereof they affirm, may we be delivered! A HEARER.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. WESLEY AND THE CHURCH OF ENG-

LAND. HIS VIEWS OF EPISCOPAL AUTHORITY.

MR. EDITOR-For reasons which will be obvious to every reader of this communication, who is the rest? Neither can we do this with a safe conscience; conversant with the present state of the Methodist because evil communications corrupt good manners. Do Episcopal Church, as it stands connected with the you desire us, subject of abolitionism, I here transcribe a few passages from the writings of Mr. Wesley, for pubication in the Herald. It is well known that Mr. walkers still to mix with the rest, which we dare not do. Wesley's public and pious career, was exceedingly Do you desire us, harassed by the bierarchy of the church of which he was a member. Bishops, priests and deacons, 'overseers of the Church of God?' &c. By the grace practices and implicating his motives. Among and that at all times, and in all places."—Vol. iii. p. 330. other objections raised against him, it was said he violated his "ordination vows," in not conforming next page, in showing what he desired of them. to the canons of the church; and also, in disobey-

tion, I would hope, of all his followers. In a let-

ter to Mr. Hall, he speaks in respect to himself and

his brother Charles, as follows:-We profess, 1. That we will obey all the laws of that church, [Church of England,] (such we allow the rubrics to be, but not the customs of the Ecclesiastical Courts,) so far as we can with a safe conscience. 2. That we will

obey, with the same restriction, the Bishops as executors of those laws. But their bare will, distinct from these laws, we do not profess to obey at all .- Wesley's Works, However, we cannot be, it is said, friends to the church, because we do not obey the governors of it, and submit ourselves, as at our ordination we promised to do, to all

their godly admonitions and injunctions. I answer, in every individual point of an indifferent nature, we do and ture, as typical, and illustrative of scriptural things, will, by the grace of God, obey the governors of the church. We then promised to submit (mark the words,) a connexion is obvious, that is, where it is express- to the godly admonitions and injunctions of our ordinaly pointed out in the sacred writings themselves, ry. But we did not, could not, promise to obey such init should, undoubtedly, be recognized by those junctions as we know are contrary to the word of God .-

that preachers should beware. Some, however, ops and governors of the church. I answer, I both do and and some Methodist preachers too, seem unhappily will obey them, in whatsoever I can with a clear conto find divinity in almost every thing. For a sin- science. So that there is no just ground for that charge, gle example. One will perhaps give you a long -that I despise either the rules or governors of the discourse on Jacob's ladder-dwelling with dis- church. I obey in all things where I do not apprehend

ward imagination is likely to suggest. Fixing his How far is it our duty to obey the bishops? In all eye on the ladder itself, instead of a ladder, he sees things indifferent. And on this ground of obeying them, Christ the Lord ;-now seizing the circumstance, we should observe the canons so far as we can, with a

In reply to the charge, they "disclaim all right

" In every point of an indifferent nature, they obey the bishops, for conscience' sake: but they think episcopal authority cannot reverse what is fixed by divine authority.

Other passages of a similar character might be quoted, were it necessary; but these are sufficient When the substance is mine, need I be forever for my present purpose. They very fully express Mr. Wesley's views of the extent of ordination obligations, and episcopal authority in the Church of

1. That every one who receives ordination in this church, is solemnly bound to conform to the existing canons of the church; and all others which may be adopted by the proper authorities, so far,

2. They are bound to obey their bishops, in all indifferent matters, that is, in all matters not involving positive sin, or the neglect of duty; and in all other matters specified in the canons of the church. And.

3. That bishops have no jurisdiction over them

But who is to determine what are matters of conscience, and what not? So far as Mr. Wesley dination vows in this or not? High Churchmen The maxim appears to me to be a good one, will say they did; but what do Methodists say? the reasons, when the affirmation shall be assumed.

But then, it may be said, those matters which incumbent on its preacher to present, instead of they considered matters of conscience, were not redwelling upon circumstances calculated to excite ally such. Grant it; but what were they? Why, preaching the doctrines of the church,-immediat salvation by faith, from all sin, in particular,preaching against the sins of the church, such as infidelity, drunkenness, profanity and slavery :preaching in private houses, and in the open airmeeting from time to time such as desired to flee the wrath to come, and instructing them, and mabrethren is very respectable, I concluded that con-

"Desire of us anything we can do with a safe conscience, and we will do it immediately. Will you meet us here? Will you do what we desire of you, so far as you can with a safe conscience?

Let us come to particulars. Do you desire us, 1. To preach another, or desist from preaching this, doctrine? We think you do not desire it, as knowing we cannot do this with a safe conscience. Do you desire us, 2. To desist from preaching in private houses, or in the open air? As things are now circumstanced, this would be the same as desiring us not to preach at all. Do you

desire us. 3. To desist from advising those who now meet together for that purpose? Or in other words to dissolve our societies? We cannot do this with a safe conscience; for we apprehend many souls would be lost thereby, and that God would require their blood at our hands. Do you desire us,

4. To advise them only one by one? This is imposs ble, because of their number. Do you desire us, 5. To suffer those who walk disorderly still to mix with

6. To discharge those leaders of bands, or classes, who

Lastly, to behave with reverence toward those who are with one consent, followed him with the vilest of God, we can, and will do this. Yea, our conscience slander, ridiculing his principles, denouncing his beareth us witness, that we have already labored so to do; Other matters of conscience are specified on the

"2. We do not desire that any one who thinks that we ing the "godly admonitions" of the Bishops who are heretics, or schismatics, and that it is his duty to preach had charge over him. To this objection he answered at various times and places, to the satisfac- long as he thinks it his duty. But we desire that none It is true, St. John says, "All sin is a transgression own support.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1837,

both sides of the question. 3. We do not desire any favor, if either Popery, sedition, or immorality be proved against us. But we desire

credit them yourselves, you will not relate them to others. We desire,

to their Book of Discipline, surrender the right of a host of others, whose 'praise is in all the church-

conscience? If not, which is not specified in Discipline, whether they save his people;" not merely a few highly privi-

be matters of conscience, or not? 3. Do they, or do they not, in preaching and writing against slavery, or holding and treating human beings as property; and associating them- recorded 1 John iii. 8, "For this purpose the Son selves together, and with abolition societies, from of God was manifested, that he might destroy the ing poor, violate their ordination vows, while they faithfully perform their pastoral and ministerial all wickedness? Then was not Christ Jesus maniduties; even though their bishops solemnly and con- fested in the flesh, on purpose that he might descientiously admonish them to let the subjects of stroy sin? And will he not do it in the hearts of slavery and abolition alone? If not,

of the Methodist Episcopal Church pursuing a somewhat similar course against their abolition brethren in excluding them from their pulpits, and leyan doctrine, that the immediate abolition of slavery, is the imperious duty of every man who holds slaves, and that this duty is safe to all concerned, to that pursued against Mr. Wesley by the bishops and clergy of England, for preaching justification

5. Should the South withdraw, and establish a Southern General Conference, and some other divisions take place in the church, through this disussion, would it be the fault of the abolitionists, or of those brethren who have unconstitutionally closed their churches against them, and of those Conferences which have passed resolutions gagging their members on this subject, without law, or

6. Is it the duty of the abolitionists to withdraw from their Conference, or from the connection, as they have been advised to do by their brethren in the opposition, or stand fast at their posts, to use the anguage of Mr. Wesley, till "they are cast out headlong?"

I propose these questions, for the consideration of all whom they may concern. Should they give offence to any one, I shall deeply regret it; and not less, should they be construed into disrespect for the Discipline and government of the M E. Church. In this church I received my spiritual birth. Under its pious councils I was nurtured. By its authority, under God, I preach the gospel; and in its fellowship I hope to die in peace with God and man. For Zion's sake-for the unity of the church-for the honor of Christ and a bleeding nation, I write. And as my name would add nothing to the influence of these remarks, I will subscribe myself with due respect,

A JUNIOR PREACHER.

* If these are matters of conscience, may not being an ultra abolitionist be so too? Let those who deny it, and say it is only a matter of opinion, consider this point.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS. NO. III.

MR. EDITOR-We proceed to take notice of som of those passages of Scripture, which conclusively prove the doctrine in question. Those which teach the doctrine of salvation from all sin, we shall first notice. As different views are entertained by sincere Christians on this point, perhaps it would be well for us to define more particularly what we mean by the term sin. What we said in our last on this point, we will here in substance reiterate in the language of Mr. Wesley.

"The highest perfection which man can attain, while the soul dwells in the body, does not exclude ignorance, and error, and a thousand other infirmities. Now, from wrong judgments, wrong words and actions will often necessarily flow: and, in some cases, wrong affections also may spring from the same source. I may judge wrong of you; I may think more or less highly of you than I ought to think; and this mistake in my judgment, may not only occasion something wrong in my behavior, but it may have a still deeper effect; it may occasion some thing wrong in my affection. From a wrong apprehension, I may love and esteem you either more or less than I ought. Nor can I be freed from a liableness to such a mistake, while I remain in a corruptible body. A thou- foregoing resolution, but, I am not certain all have sand infirmities, in consequence of this, will attend my The advantages resulting from its observance, are spirit, till it returns to God who gave it. And, in num- three-fold. berless instances, it comes short of doing the will of God, as Adam did in Paradise. Hence the best of men may say from the heart : "

> "Every moment, Lord, I need The merit of thy death."

quities and inadvertences, and still not be guilty of embarrassments. actual sin. They are unavoidable. But what is 2. It will benefit the preachers on the District. The sin? To give a scriptural definition of it, we will Presiding Elder's account being with the Stewards

will pass such a sentence till he has calmly considered of the law," but he does not say, all transgression of the law is sin. This we think no one can

you will not credit, without proof, any of those senseless will proceed to examine that passage found in Ps. Bearing in mind the above definition of sin, we tales that pass current with the vulgar: that if you do not exxx. 8,—"He shall redeem Israel from all his sins." Here is a promise, that we shall be saved 4. That if any thing material be laid to our charge, we Babylon, but to every believer in the Lord Jesus from all sin, This not only refers to Israel in may be permitted to answer for ourselves. That you would hinder your dependants from stirring up the rabble Christ. Every believer may take it to himself, and against us: who are certainly not the proper judges of be assured that God will not only justify, but sancthese matters. And that you would effectually suppress, and thoroughly discountenance, all riots and popular insurrections, which evidently strike at the foundation of all are the words of the angel, Matt. i. 21, "He shall government, whether of Church or State. Now these save his people from their sins." This was his hings you certainly can do, and that, with a safe congreat business in the world; viz. to save his peoscience. Therefore, till these things are done, the con- ple from all their sins. Not in their sins, as some tinuance of the breach is chargeable on you, and you have vainly taught, but from their sins. From all the power, guilt, and pollution of sin. This is the Now sir, having finished my quotations, I shall undoubted privilege of every believer in Christ Jeconclude with a few questions and remarks. And sus. But do you say, "It was the privilege of St. 1. Do preachers, in receiving orders of the bish- Paul, of St. John, and of later Christians, such as ops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according Bramwell, Hester Ann Rogers, Mrs. Fletcher, and

es,' and not of Christians generally?" * We an-2. Do they surrender the right of judging for swer, then you contradict the plain language and themselves of any matters, the moral character of meaning of this text, which says, "He came to leged Christians, but all who believe on his name Let those successfully disprove it who can. Agreeably to the passages already quoted, is that

solemn conviction of duty to God and his suffer- works of the devil." But what are the works of all that truly believe on his name? We see not 4. Are not the bishops and some of the clergy how you can arrive at any other conclusion. Let those who say, "We cannot be saved from sin in this world," candidly examine the above passages, and see if what they say is true. We apprehend publicly censuring them for preaching the old Wes- such an examination would lead to a different re-

Southbridge, Mass., March 27.

* My readers are requested to read " Miss Littlefield's Letter on Christian Perfection." It is a valuable production, and cannot be read but with profit and satisfaction It may be had at the Herald Office.

> THE SLAVE MOTHER'S APPEAL Think, Christian mother, of our state Of slavery, and want, and pains, Our chained, degraded intellect, Our deep-polluted moral stains; Our children's hopes, their mother's fears,

Their absent father's prayers and tears. Then turn thee to thy blessed home Of freedom, happiness and prayer; No fierce enslaver there may come; Hands, mind and soul unshackled are: Thy husband and thy children prove All a fond wife's and mother's love.

Our children raise their tearful eyes, And plead for Afric's happy shore; For mellow fruits, for warmer skies, Their cheerful cot, their childhood's store :-Those tearful eyes no more will greet That happy home, where kindred meet. Lov'st thou that child upon thy breast? And couldst thou hear those tender ones Groan 'neath the cruel master's hand? And see the flowing tears, the rod,

The stripes, the agony and blood? O! bid the streams of feeling flow; To darker sisters yield a part; And let the golden law of love, Guide the decisions of thy heart : Believe, that in our torn hearts rise The mother's tenderest sympathies.

We ask not wealth, we ask not power; We ask your prayers and sympathy; Exert a mother's eloquence, To ask, to plead our liberty. Remove the yoke, the chain, the rod, And stay the vengeance of our God.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF N. H. CONFERENCE.

NO. I. BROTHER BROWN-The object of this commu nication is to inquire whether the Financial Repor adopted by the N. H. Conference at its last session been observed, as far as the Report anticipated; and whether preparation is making, by those on whom this work devolves, to carry it fully into effect the ensuing conference year? One resolu-

tion embraced in that report, reads as follows:-" It shall be the duty of each Presiding Elder to call a District meeting of Stewards, as provided in the Disci pline: at which meeting, the amount necessary to be rais ed, in order to meet the Discipline claims of the Presi ding Elder, shall be estimated, and the sum proportione among the several Circuits and Stations on the District according to their amount of ministerial labor, which pro ortion, each Circuit and Station shall be required to rais for the support of the Presiding Elder."

Some of our Presiding Elders have observed the

1. To the Presiding Elder himself. His claims being duly estimated, and equally proportioned among the several Circuits and Stations, so that each shall know, and feel obligated to raise their proportion; he will be more likely to receive his Now a person may be subject to the above obli- support, and will thus be relieved from tempora

say, it is a voluntary transgression of a known law.—
But are not all transgressions of the law of God to them for his claim, and the preachers will not sin, whether voluntary or not? We answer, No. have to pay him out of the sums raised for their [Whole No. 393.

3. The Presiding Elder, relieved of pecuniary embarrassments, will be able to devote himself exclusively to the labors of his office: and the people will not only have more of his labor and society, but also will have the satisfaction when they have raised their proportion, of knowing that they have done their duty toward supporting him. I hope, therefore, that this resolution has not been overlooked on any of the Districts. And I hope too, that the people of the several Circuits and Stations, where it has been observed, will not presume to turn their Presiding Elder off with a part of his claims. Let our brethren and friends remember. that although the Presiding Elder claims but a little from each individual, and but a small amount from each Circuit, yet these littles collected, comprise the whole of his support. And if many of his brethren withhold a part of their proportion, although it is but a little to them, yet it is much from him. And if they would not bring the office of Presiding Elder into disrepute, and drive efficient men from it, they must give them the whole of their moderate salary.

Br. Brown-You will confer a favor on many, by inserting the following extract, and the remarks from the New York Evangelist, which are appended. None, I think, can resist the force of the argument, if they reflect that the slavery here condemned, is the holding and that the slavery nere consensus.
treating the human species as property.
F. P. TRACY.

April 1, 1837.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION .- During the late excitement in Congress, a member of that body, for whom we entertain great respect, wrote a letter to one of our contemporaries, urging the incongruity of pressing the subject on the attention of Congress, while the Church is at ease in countenancing the sin of slavery:

"In a political point of view, slavery is a mote compared with the great sin which the church is daily committing, by suffering it to be continued within its own bosom. Can you suppose for a moment that God will dispose the hearts of political men to give up slavery, when the churches are stained and cursed with it?-Look at the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. Its chief officer a slaveholder, and the subject of slavery given the go by, for fear of a division in that church. The Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist churches are in no better situation. And yet members of these churches petition Congress to abolish slavery in this District, instead of petitioning the ecclesiastical bodies to which they belong. The reason urged is, that it will divide the churches. I say, let them be divided, and cleansed from all impurity. I abhor slavery in all its forms. I believe the time will come when it will be done away, as the greatest curse that ever visited this land. But the churches must first be purified, and come up to this great work, before much can be done."

We unite with our worthy friend in condemning the heartlessness of those who are willing to harass Congress with the question of slavery, and yet refuse to allow the agitation of it in their congregations, or in ecclesiastical bodies, "lest the church should be divided." If a portion of the church, large or small, are so wedded to slavery that they will not yield to Christian argument and persuasion, the sooner a division separates the dead mass from the living body the better. Our view is, that since both church and state are infected with this sin, and since slavery is an evil, both religious, moral, and political, the agitation should all go on together. We see with pleasure that measures are already taken, by many synods and presbyteries of the Presbyterian church, to bring the subject prominently before the General Assembly at its next session, where it will probably become the leading topic of interest. Those presbyteries which have not yet chosen thoir delegates will see the importance of sending up men who have not only talents and influence, but moral courage, to meet in a becoming manner the most exciting question that has ever come up before any deliberative assembly in this nation.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Our state in the vale of tears is a mixed one .-Life may be likened to the winds, ever shifting and never alike. Sometimes it appears as calm as summer evenings, and again storms and tempests chequer its even surface, darkening every prospect, and rendering scenes, once bright and joyous, gloomy and bleak as caverns of death. But even over all these scenes there is one Star seen to brighten. In the absence of all that renders life tolerable, in weal or wo, in joy or sorrow, it still beams out alone, unchanged and undimmed, as though it had found its way from the galaxy of the third heaven. It stands out in peerless beauty. dispensing its blessed light at all seasons, flinging its hallowed, though not brilliant rays across the path of the bewildered ones; and even in our sunniest moments, when it is forgotten, and we steer wide of its heavenly direction, still it seems to twinkle near the blazing orb that burns when prosperity rules the destiny of the hour. This is the Star of Bethlehem.

"PRECIOUS SAVIOUR."

Mrs. H. became, in early life, an humble follower of Christ. She adorned her profession by consistent example, her pious zeal, her deeds of charity. and her various and unwearied efforts to promote, to the utmost of her ability, the kingdom of her Redeemer.

When first I saw her, disease had laid her, emaciated and pale, at the gate of death. Her beauty had faded as the leaf. Her withered limbs and ghastly features told that the moment of her departure was at hand. She had bidden farewell to her bosom friend, and her little ones; she had told them to believe in Jesus, and prepare to meet her in heaven. And now, her eyes were set, her pulse was still, and all around had thought she had gone to her rest,-when, suddenly, her dying eye shot forth a beam of rapture, and kindled with celestial joy: and with a smile, sweeter than an angel's, she exclaimed, "Precious Saviour, precious Saviour!" and fell asleep .- Pastor's Journal.

Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. ORLEANS, MASS.

Br. Brown-I came to this place from our last Conference, under very embarrassing circumstances. There was no Methodist Society here; but I came, however, determined to do the best I could. I commenced my efforts on the first Sabbath, by preaching repentance to the people. During the intermission on the same day, we formed a Sabbath School of about seventy scholars, which has been in continual operation ever since. We have two Bible Classes also, and much interest is felt by many on the subject so, and much interest is felt by many on the subject of Sabbath instruction. Our meetings on the Sabbath were well attended, considering the state of society when I came, and for a number of years past. Prayer meetings were not so well attended. We soon organized a church of those members in this place, who formerly belonged to Eastham Society, together with others who had belonged to the seceders; the latter were received on probation.

There had been an increasing spirituality among professors up to our Four Days Meeting, which took place on the 20th of Dec.; at which time the Lord egan to work in the conversion of sinners-several were convinced of sin, and sought and found the Lord in a few days. The weather, after the Four Days Meeting closed, was unfavorable for getting toher: but the Lord took care of his own work, and carried it on apparently without means, though prayer was going up continually for the prosperity of the work. The subjects of the revival, during the first part were principally heads of families, but when the work had advanced for some time, it embraced the

youth as well as the aged.

The number who have professed to experience religion during the revival, is about fifty. Some of these were believers in the doctrine of Universal salvation, and endeavored in time past to rest for safety on that doctrine, though now, the Universalists in this place deny that such were ever Universalists. It has been said, if they had been Universalists, they would not have embraced this enthusiastic religion. versalism had any tangible form, so that it might be known by its advocates, its opposers might know how to meet it with Scripture and argument. But not-withstanding the ten thousand forms it assumes, it has met with opponents who have been able to follow it in all its meanderings, and to overwhelm it with Scripture and sound arguments. But whether Universalism be true or false, religion can do no individual any harm; and certainly, if all will be saved, the man of piety is safe, besides having more happiness in this world, and a greater reward in the world to

We have received 49 on probation since I came to this place. Our Society now consists of 59 members The prospect is good for a large Society in a few years, with good management, and the blessing of the Lord. To God be all the glory for the work he has Yours in Christ, T. G. BROWN.

Orleans, March 28.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MONSON, MASS. The Herald is well liked in this section. I am trying to patronize it by procuring subscribers.— Though I have not been as successful as I could have

wished, I shall, however, keep trying.

Peace and harmony prevail with us, though we have at present no special revival. There have been a number of conversions in Monson, during the Conference year. We are yet praying and laboring for a general revival of God's work. O. WILDER.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. SPRINGFIELD, VT.

There was an accession to the church on this circuit last year, of one hundred members; but we have proved, that neither this past reformation, nor the influence of abolition principles, which have taken deep hold of the minds of the people in this place, has pre-vented the spread and continuance of the blessed work of God in the conversion of sinners. Between twenty and thirty within a few weeks, in the bounds of my labors, have professed their faith in Christ and united with our church, including heads of families and their children. Praise the Lord for all his mercies. The work is going on. Mourners often present themselves at the altar of prayer, and the God of the humble has given them joy for mourning. The hacknied phrase has become obsolete among us in this place, "when the revival is past," "when the ex-citement is over," &c. We confidently expect the glorious work to continue, and increase, until the knowledge of God shall cover the earth. For five years I have felt the spirit of reformation burning within me, and I firmly believe I shall see the work of God in the deliverance of the captive from his cru-el bondage, and the penitent sinner from the power of the devil. May the Lord hasten the blessed con-summation. Why should I doubt? If he has permost unworthy to see sinners coming home to Christ for five years, why not for years to come? The divine promise assures us, "as thy faith is, so it shall be." Affectionately yours,
Moses Chase.

Springfield, Vt., April 1.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

CRAFTSBURY, VT. BR. BROWN-The Lord is favoring the Methodist Church and congregation in Craftsbury, with the gracious influences of his Spirit, in the conversion of sinners. About twenty persons within a few weeks nd peace with God, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and a few backsliders have been reclaimed, while the church seems much invigorated in generally coming up "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Although we were not permitted to witness the conversion of any until about half of the present Conference year had past, yet it is ntly evident, that the labors of my worthy

predecessor contributed much to produce the happy state of things with which we are now favored. It is a source of great satisfaction to me, that they who sow, and they who gather, may here, and surely will hereafter, rejoice together. It is evident to the discerning mind, that he who has sown the seed, or even tilled, fenced, and cleared the ground, has been equally a laborer as he who has gathered in the harvest. Should not the church be on its guard, lest it indulge an improper partiality toward those who are generally the instruments of gathering souls into the church? Such a partiality has been productive of many unhappy effects. Among them I would en-

force the strong temptation it presents in the one case to discouragement, and in the other to self-confidence.

I rejoice, however, in being permitted to know, that the brethren in Craftsbury are prepared duly to appreciate the worth of the minister who labors faithfully and fervently "to cultivate Immanuel's ground." I rejoice also in the confident hope, that the prayers of faith, which are constantly ascending to God, will continue to be offered with increasing fervor, and that they will be answered in an extensive reforma

Yours affectionately,
N. W. Aspenwall. Craftsbury, Vt., April 1.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BOLTON, CONN. BROTHER BROWN-The revival in this place still continues. Every week has witnessed the conversion of souls. Nine have joined on probation, and probably others will. The subjects of the work are mostly young people. Some are members of the Sabbath School, which speaks volumes for that noble institu-

bath School.

Here let me say, that some Sabbath evenings before the revival commenced, were spent by myself and some of the laboring brethren, in visiting by course, from house to house, and inviting each member to attend to the salvation of their souls; these visits were closed with a short prayer, which we think were signally owned and blessed by God. Will others try it?

As the fruits of the revival, I send you four new ubscribers for the Herald, who pay in advance. While in this, as in other places, we find a little op-position, it produces the right effect upon the friends of Jesus, viz. it stimulates them mightily, to ask God in faith to hide the leaven of his grace in their hearts. is One evening, while I was conversing with these sons of opposition in a meeting of inquiry, God so powerfully awakened one of them, that he called for mersible of their error, and avoid in future, giving occa cy that night, and has since found peace, which again proves the truth of Ps. lxxvi. 10.

Yours in the bonds of a peaceful gospel, LOZIEN PEIRCE. Bolton, Conn., April 4.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

STAFFORD CIRCUIT. MR. EDITOR-The Lord has revived his work of late on Stafford Circuit. Between twenty and thirty souls have recently found the "pearl of great price," and bid fair to make very useful members in our

church. Square Pond, Conn., March 28.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. WOONSOCKET, R I.

MR. EDITOR-The Lord is visiting us in this place with a shower of his grace. The good work commenced at our last Quarterly Meeting, at the close of which, fourteen came forward to the altar for prayers. The Lord continued to work until our protracted meeting, which commenced in two weeks from the Quarterly Meeting. Many came forward for prayers during the meeting, and professed to find peace.— Many were powerfully awakened, but stayed from the meeting, lest they should be converted. About thirty have professed to have passed from death to life, and the work still continues. O may the Lord carry it on, till the whole world is filled with his H. CUMMINGS.

Woonsocket, R. I., April 5.

that he has never proposed, or agreed, to test the talented and experienced ministers, cannot be admit-claims of Universalism and Methodism by the question ted into our official paper! It ought to be read by all Whether God can be frustrated in his designs, or not. our ministers and members, from Georgia to Maine.

v the following circumstances: that God cannot be frustrated in his designs, and yet my argument, founded on that fact, could be false.—

In my rejoinder, therefore, I proposed to make the question, Whether God can be disappointed, or frustrated in his designs, or not, the criterion by which to test the truth of our respective systems of theology.

In his reply he geknowledged that he recognized me obly to Dr. Fisk is an angewerable document. No pology for my mistake.

sm depends entirely on two immutable facts, which them. are plainly taught, and directly stated, in the divine testimony. These facts are the following: 1st. God will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. 2d. God worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. Now if "Scrutiny s determined to prove Universalism false, all he has

If Methodists are sincere, and I believe they are, Universalism is false, unless he is able to remove the everlasting pillars on which I found it. If he can do this, he can also, at the same time and by the same means, destroy all confidence in the Author of our being, and demolish the whole system of Bible doc-trine, leaving not a vestige behind! H. BALLOU.

Boston, April 5.

BR. BROWN-The following communication has been

The meeting house in question, is one where the preacher in charge is not suffered to pray for the slavesand where even a notice for an anti-slavery lecture, to be held in another house, by a Methodist preacher, may not say, "charity begins at home." O. SCOTT.

Lowell, April 7.

Ashburnham, March 28, 1837. DEAR BROTHER-We are called to witness that, in which, it is to be hoped may never have a recurrence. lest it should excite prejudice in the minds of the congregation, it is somewhat remarkable, that it should now be opened as a kind of play house, lest they should be displeased. Can we ever look for the prosperity of Zion, where there is evidently a studied effort by the official members of the church to please the men of the world, even at the sacrifice of Christian inde pendence, and a surrender of religious privileges? I think not. Although it is proper and right for Christians to please all for their good, to edification; yet, a servile compliance with the spirit, views, and vain customs of the world, is altogether below the true lignity of the Christian character, and can only be iewed as a mournful departure from the simplicity and purity of the religion of the Lord Jesus, What may be asked, must be the feelings of that minister of Christ, and of those mourners, who have repeat-edly attended the funeral solemnities of departed friends in the house of God, (where their bodies had been conveyed previous to interment,) to see it in a very few days occupied for performances of a highly heatrical character? Truly, against these things, i the fear of our final Judge, and for the honor of religion, we are bound in duty, most solemnly to pro

I here give the order of exercise, copied from the

EXHIBITION.

and call you blessed, send them statedly to the Sab- Methodist Chapel in said town, on Thursday, 23d inst., commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Order of performance as follows:-

[Here follows the order of exercises, which, from its ngth we are obliged to omit. Among the performances however, we will name a few :- " The Green Mountain Boy "-" War Song by the Choir" (a fine performance this for a house dedicated to the worship of the Prince of Peace,)-"The Offered Suitor "-" War Council "-" Dandy and Rustic." The bill of arrangements closes by stating that the performances will be accompanied with appropriate airs by the Brass Band.]

During the exercises, a female placed herself on the stage, and sung a heroic song, none assisting her! It is to be much lamented that professors of religion should have engaged and taken parts in these persion for the enemy to triumph.

Although we feel it our duty to express in the most sointed manner, our views of what we consider a nighly reprehensible course, a course which has don injury to the feelings of some of the trustees and members of the church, and thus to disclaim for ourselves and our societies in general, all affinity with theatrical entertainments; we cannot conclu article, without giving it as our opinion, that had the trustees of the house been called together, and the whole character of the performance been laid before them, the house would not have been opened. We have reason to believe, that some who gave their con-sent when privately waited upon, did it, not fully understanding its character; and as the board will soon have a meeting, it is to be hoped that a decided ex-pression will be had, opposing such a course. It should be added that the preacher in charge, ex-

pressed his decided opposition to the house being used for the occasion.

It is understood that there was an application to the orthodox society in this place for the use of their house of worship for the celebration, but it was refused; and certainly, they have done themselves much credit by the course they took.

AN ENEMY TO THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS.

FOR ZION'S HPRALD.

THE LATE DISCUSSION. ritt's communications do not need my recommenda-tion. Still, I can hardly forbear referring to them once more. Brother Merritt's last reply to Dr. Fisk, published in the 391st and 392d Nos. of Zion's Her-

REPLY TO SCRUTINY.

"Scrutiny" says I have made a mistake in my reply to him. This mistake he rectifies, by saying, shame that such a discussion between two of our most

I was led into the mistake, which he has corrected, the following circumstances:

Why has it not been published in the Maine Wes leyan Journal, the Pittsburg Conference Journal, and He had attacked an argument of mine, which I supposed depended entirely on the fact, that God cannot be frustrated in his designs. In his attack, I did

Merritt, and W. Fisk are not permitted to discuss its not discover that he made it appear, that it is true, sublime merits, through the columns of Methodis

In his reply, he acknowledged that he recognized me ply to Dr. Fisk is an unanswerable document. No within the lists with him; and assured me that he sophistry can evade the force of its positions and conheartily welcomed me there. If I were not within these inclosed grounds, where he meant to meet me, and contend with me, how could he say that he recognized me within the lists, and that he welcomed me within the lists, and that he welcomed can still feel justified in doing nothing—not to say, in a state of the say, in the same and some discussion. The articles the truth of the say, that Brother Herrita has the ply to Dr. Fisk is an unanswerable document. No supplies the say, that Brother Herrita has the ply to Dr. Fisk is an unanswerable document. No supplies the say, the same and some supplies the say, the same and say, that Brother Herrita has the ply to Dr. Fisk is an unanswerable document. No supplies the say, the say is the say of the say, the say is the say of the say is the say of the say in the say of the say is the say of the say me there? These circumstances must answer as an opposing abolitionism and free discussion. The articles are long; but I do not see how, or where the But, after all, let me ask "Scrutiny" why he is not willing to try the truth of Universalism, on the ground on which all its friends acknowledge it? Universal-fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with their length, will be such as have not read fault with the read fa

Lowell, April 7.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

BR. BROWN-I am much pleased that the subject of ministerial support is kept before the people in the columns of the Herald. The blessed cause of the to do, is, to show, either that one or both of these statements are false; or how it is possible for God to will a thing, and to work the same after the counsel of his will, and yet not accomplish it.

The whole story of the preacher's sufferings. borer. The whole story of the preacher's sufferings If Methodists are sincere, and I believe they are, they do sincerely and evidently will the salvation of all men. Now if the salvation of all men were placed within their power, and they should work this salvation of their power, and they should work this salvation after the coursel of their own will is it not a fact that the salvation of their power, and they should work this salvation after the coursel of their own will is it not a fact my brethren, ye did it not unto me." How many have that all men would be saved? Surely "Scrutiny" retired from the field, because the people (not, could must understand that he never can convince me that Inot, but) would not support them; and how many understand that he never can convince me that Inot, but) would not support them; and how many enter it not, for the same reason? And there are those still in the field, to my certain knowledge, who are burdened and oppressed; and as a matter of course, are hindered in their great work.

Would it not be better to have done with little sta tions-turn them into circuits, and send just as many preachers as the people will guarantee to support, AND NO MORE. That people who cannot provide the little allowance called for by the Discipline, ought not ex-

pect a preacher all the time among them. If the preachers attempt to dig, the people are disforwarded to me, by a brother in whom the greatest confidence may be placed, with a request that it may be publiclass collections, monthly contributions, and donations solicited of our wealthy hearers, will obviate in

some measure, these difficulties. Let us not send our preachers to a premature grave, and make widows and orphans by scores, and then

JOSEPH MASH. Sandwich, April 8.

Brother Mash, does not complain in the above, on his own account; for he is, and we believe always has been, a local preacher. He sees however, as every observing relation to the desecration of one of our chapels, man must see, that the insufficient support of our ministry, is very seriously operating against us as a people .-An unwillingness having been heretofore evinced to What must be the feelings of a minister of the gospel, the holding of protracted meetings in the same house, who has reason to believe, that what is paid him, is done grudgingly, and of necessity ?- [ED. HER.

> [Correspondence of the Herald.] A Ride to Provincetown—Truro Hills and Woods— Lodging-Place—Anecdote—Journey continued— Travelling—Provincetown—Its Buildings—Morals of the People, &c.

BROTHER BROWN-After leaving Millenial Grove, obtained a chaise, and in company with brother L roceeded onward to Provincetown.

The day being pleasant, and the travelling good, we rode leisurely along, commenting and pronouncing eulogies upon dame Nature, until we found ourselves among the ever-barren hills of Truro. As you are sing these, you enter a grove of pines, on which the hanging moss bespeaks a great antiquity. Many of them probably are hundreds of years old! had scarcely made our way through these,

"When lengthening shadows o'er the mead,

We now began to think upon a lodging-place: for, I assure you, the Cape is not the most agreeable place for a stranger to get benighted. Brother L. said he believed we were in the neighborood of brother C., at printed one, only observing that the parts were acted whose house the weary pilgrim always finds a home. in the true theatrical style, as far as circumstances permitted,—swords, bow and arrows, falling of combatants, &c. all being brought in to embellish and set off the dramatic and tragical performances.

Whose house the weary pignin aways hims a home, one industries were acted to whose house the weary pignin aways hims a home, or in one last that the parts were acted to whose house ty of Providence, and as we looked to our heavenly The Ashburnham association of young men, for mental improvement, will give an exhibition at the

Brother C. is noted for his peculiarly indepen-|stances, or known, is only scoffed at, as prodigality. By dent manner of communication. If he has any thing the strong remonstrances of conscience, something, it is to say—whether to acquaintances or to strangers, in private or in public—he says it in his own way. After this manner he related, in substance, the following anecdote:—"I was on an outward-bound passage to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an European port, when one of my passages to an end to be a stranger in the suffering; but there is, we fear, to be a superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, to be a superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, to be a superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, to be a superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, to be a superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering is wrung out for the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering is wrung out for the suffering; but there is, we fear, the superior of the suffering is wrung out for the suffering; but there is, we fear, the suffering is wrung out for an European port, when one of my passengers became sick, and died; and as there was no minister on the spirit of speculation; a monomania which pervades the spirit of speculation; and the spirit of speculation is a spirit of speculation; a monomania which pervades the spirit of speculation is the spirit of speculation; a monomania which pervades the spirit of speculation is t board, and as I was master of the vessel, the obsequies seemed to devolve upon me. Upon this, however, the crew seem not to have calculated; for they had prepared the corpse, and were ready to cast it in-to the deep. I then told them it would never do to have a funeral without a prayer: so we arranged our- ed like a halo around the cross of Christ, all the incentives selves upon the deck, around the dead body of our departed friend. And now," continued brother C., the terrors of the second death itself, have been unavail-"I had never prayed in my life; neither had I ever ing to induce men, and even professing Christians too, to seen any body kneel to pray; and yet, as though it was by some extraneous impulse, I, and the whole crew came down upon our knees. I then undertook to pray; but having previously conceived that it required some supernatural effort, I made out just nothing. But," said he, "the mate took hold and helped another, at a reasonable profit, but that grasping after and has ever since prayed with his men before they

be traversed to get to Provincetown by land. But it happened, as we rode along, that our conversation turned upon the recent anonymous publications of turned upon the recent anonymous publications of Sir Isaac Taylor's; and, while exploring "his reach of thought," we had made our way half around this circuitous coast, when we were disturbed by the "coming in" of the never-ceasing tide. As it arose, we neared the rough bank, which rises precipitately from the level sand—but at length were obliged to made our way through the heine.

Houses, salt-works, and curiously built hovels for uses unknown, are thrown promiscuously together. It seems to me that that unknown being called *Chance*, the god of the infidel, must have had something to do saints. A few who breathe it, soon bring the feelings with their arrangement.

ists having suspended their meetings. The Methodists (who have the largest house here, with one exception, which they have upon the district,) are about to pull down and build greater. The contemplated house, I am informed, is to be 100 feet long by 80

While here I have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with some most interesting and pious fam ilies; but yet there is much wickedness here, which, we have reason to believe, were it not for the few righteous, would bring upon the inhabitants immedi ate tokens of God's displeasure.

I cannot but think that much more fruit of the faithful labors of brother U., and his worthy predecessors, is yet to be reaped among this people. May the Lord hasten the harvest! VISITER.

CAPACITY OF NEGROES TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

John Berry Meachum, a free man of color, is pas of the African Baptist church of St. Louis.-Meachum was born a slave, but obtained his liberty by his own industry. He next, with the earnings of his own labor, purchased his father, a slave, and Baptist cases it in an armor, which is proof against the shafts of own labor, purchased his father, a slave, and Baptist cases it in an a preacher in Virginia. He was then a resident of spiritual truth. Kentucky, where he married a slave and where he professed religion. His wife's master removing to Missouri, Meachum followed her, and arrived at St. where his feeble voice cannot reach the Almighty. It Louis with three dollars, in 1815. Being a carpenter and cooper, he soon obtained business, purchased his wife and children, commenced preaching, and was ordained in 1825. Since that period he has purchased, including adults and children, about twenty slaves.
He never sells them again. His method is to place
them at service, encourage them to form habits of
on earth?" How can be have access to the Father, while industry and economy, and when they have paid for he knows his whole life is the opposite of the apostles. themselves, he sets them free. In 1835, he built a who looked not upon the things which are seen, but upon steamboat which he has provided with a library, and those which are unseen? As the spirit of speculation second which he has provided with a horary, and those which are unseen? As the spirit of speculation specified in religious matters. The church of which he is a pastor, consists of about 220 members, of whom about 200 are slaves. A large Sabbath school, a temperance as he did to the Israelites. (Ps. evi. 15.) grant their resociety, a deep-toned missionary spirit, uncommon order and correctness among the slave population in the city, strict and regular discipline in the church, are among the fruits of arduous, persevering labor.

as he did to the Israelites, (Ps. cvi. 15,) grant their request; but this will bring leanness into their souls. He may suffer them to abound in wealth, but with it will probably come a graceless heart; all within, will be a

ZION'S HERALD.

9 9

have the pay in advance. If this is not done, money brought mourning into her pleasant places. must be hired in order to pay for paper, printing, &c., expenses which he is obliged promptly to meet.

Many of the preachers deserve our warm thanks for the promptitude with which they collect and forward us upon us. money. At the same time, are not some delinquent? We do not say-we simply put the question, to be answered by their own conscience.

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS .- All persons who send us bituary notices, advertisements of Four Days Meetings, requests to have their papers changed, or discontinued, or notices of any kind, will please be careful and pray the postage on such. To neglect this purposely, is a sort of sponging of which any gentleman ought to be asham-

as barely contain advertisements, &c.

MAKING HASTE TO BE RICH.

for yourselves treasures on earth."

In an age of the world darker than the present, one evinced his wisdom, by the prayer, "Give me neither upon the sentiment of Agur, the seal of his approbation,

It will be a happy day for the church and for the world schools ir Lowell. also, when this command of our Lord is generally obeyed

by those calling themselves Christians. We cannot boast that in the present age, this great triumph over the worldliness of the human heart has been achieved. On the contrary, there have been few periods in the history of ald states, that Rev. John J. Matthias, of Philadelphia, the church, more legibly marked by the sin of covetous- pastor of Nazareth, (M. E. Church) has been appointed ness, than the present.

of a splendid, though mistaken benevolence, have been white persons, expects to accompany him to his new field guilty of the sin of hoarding immense wealth; but the of labor. One well acquainted with Mr. M. says: "He present age is one, and especially so in this country, in is truly a religious man, and is both a Christian and a genwhich individuals seek to fill their own coffers, and to tleman; dignified in his manners, admirable in his spirit, outdo each other in the acquisition of that which perisheth. systematic in his habits, diligent in business, full of love To such an extent is this carried, that not even a false to God and man; in short, I know not his superior for the benevolence is permitted to have an undisturbed exist- office, and he will be a blessing to the colony." His ence; and as for that "Charity which seeketh not her own," it is hardly known among men, save in a few in-

almost the entire community, afflicting thousands with its

This spirit has not been kept without the pale of the relinquish their grasp upon earthly things, or banish from their hearts, the unhallowed love of gain,

We do not mean to be understood in our remarks, as censuring the ordinary exchange of one commodity for Soon after this, brother C. learned to pray, enormous advances, and profits in trade, by which men are continually making haste to be rich. How variously this unhallowed spirit has developed itself within a few The next morning we were early on our way, ri- years past, let the history of those years tell. It is enough ding toward the rising sun, whose horizontal rays were shooting over the surrounding hills. We had heard much of the dreadful sandy shore which must transfer, until speculation has almost usurped the place of honest trade. Thousand have left a respectable calling, in which they were reasonably prosperous, to embark in

At about 3 o'clock P. M., we arrived at the dense village. It is unlike any other I have ever seen.—
Houses, salt-works, and arrived which to the heart and parks it raids to securities the leelings of those engaged in it, and thus becomes an opposing principle of the gospel; the object of which is, to destroy the worldliness of the heart and parks it raids. and policy of that branch of the church with which they The village contains a population of about 2000.—
There are three meeting-houses in the place, though but two of them are occupied—the Congregationalplace of the gospel rule of duty, while faith and humiliplace of the gospel rule of duty, while faith and humility are trampled in the dust! What a spectacle is here presented. A community which owes its existence to. and professes to derive its support from certain spiritual truths, obsequiously bows itself down to the government of worldly maxims; and meanly submits to be directed by the art and cunning of unsanctified men. But this is, and ever must be the result, when those upon whom are the vows of God, make haste to be rich.

The effect is, it possible, worse on individual minds, than on the body of the church. Not only does the watchfulness and anxiety, the bustle and confusion, tendant upon speculation, clash with the peaceful spirit of piety, but the heart thus accustomed to worldliness, becomes indurated with it; and when the effect is once produced, powerful indeed, must that influence be, which can soften and mould into the image of God, the petrified soul. With how little weight does the word of the Lord come upon the ear of such a man. Accustomed mostly to instruments conveying property, or securing it, the aw ful truths of the Bible cease to have their own simple, native force upon the mind. Speculation destroys the

And while it does this, it at the same time, takes the shuts up the way to the mercy-seat. How can any mar confide in Christ, while the fact flashes full in his face, that he walks by sight, and not by faith? How can he believe, while he knows he is daily disobeying that com-

as he did to the Israelites, (Ps. cvi. 15,) grant their redesert, barren, and drear, without a single oasis, to relieve aching gaze of self-exami purity, the contentment required by the gospel, dwell not in the same heart with the ambition of the avaricious .-BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1837. Those who would enjoy the blessing of the Lord, and have his light shine in their tahernacle, must not make haste to be rich.

Such are some of the evils consequent upon the indul-Notwithstanding the frequent hints we have given, gence of the spirit above alluded to. There are many and the direct calls we have made, there are still a others which it is impossible for us to notice in this article. large number of our subscribers who are delinquent in Our own church has already felt this evil. It is probably their payments for the Herald. Some owe for two or one of the great causes of our decrease; and if it continthree years. Such are earnestly requested, if they mean ues, we may expect similar effects will hereafter follow. to pay for their paper, to pay now. What can be gained It has palsied our arm. It has hedged up our way. It by delay? There are others who owe for six months, and has shielded impiety from the fatal blow which has been many for one year. The publisher prefers in all cases, to aimed at it. It has broken down the walls of Zion, and

How long shall these things be? Let us arise at once, put away the accursed thing, entirely and for ever : then shall our light come, and the glory of the Lord shall rise

nto our paper, exhibits a spirit of enterprise in behalf of Br. King's proposed publication, which is highly credita-ble to our brethren in Lowell. We hope they will be abundantly rewarded and blessed in their labor of love. Lowell, April 7, 1837. DEAR BROTHER KING-We are astonished that a

The following letter, which we are permitted to copy

church numbering 650,000 members, and which probably has near 200,000 children in its Sabbath Schools. should have no work specially devoted to the interests of We allude in the above, of course, to such letters only the Sabbath School cause! We hail with joy the prospect of having a "Sabbath School Messenger" issued in our own favored New England. It may and ought to be made a work of great in-

terest and profit to the cause of Sabbath Schools. If our ministers and members will take hold of the subpoverty nor riches;" and our blessed Lord has placed ject in good earnest, it will be an easy matter to raise ten thousand subscribers within the bounds of the three New England Conferences, immediately. in that positive, uncompromising command, " Lay not up

We will be responsible for two hundred copies for our

O. SCOTT. Truly yours, J. PARKER.

GOVERNOR OF BASSA COVE .- The Colonization Her-Governor of Bassa Cove, in Liberia, and has accepted the In past ages, communities which have been the objects appointment. His wife, with perhaps one or two other APRIL 12, 1837.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELE The first, fifth and sixth divisions o dist Sabbath School Society, celebrate last Thursday afternoon, in the Benne weather was clear and fine, and it se vine Providence was smiling with ap forts of those who were engaged in tion. At 2 o'clock, the schools from I som street, and South Boston, were s the church, and the wall pews, aisles crowded to overflowing with anxiou exercises commenced with singing by prayer by the Rev. E. T. Taylor. The agers represented the several schools condition. The exercises by the child ly interesting character. Their lesson ed, and well performed. Mr. Taylor dren, in his peculiar emphatic style, heard him. Next followed the Rev. N Boston, with an appeal to the liberality tion. He related several interesting illustrative of the good effects of Sabbatl them was the thrilling one relative to sionary to China, which ever affords the Sabbath school teacher. After a collection of twenty-five dollar

a proposition was made to make Rev. A Tracy life members of the Society, by dollars for each membership, which wa After the benediction, the audience highly gratified with what they had see trust it was not time mis-spent, to th produced the occasion. How great the the situation of those children, engage those things which pertain to their pear after, and their probable situation, had th soul-destroying influence of infidelity

see the children and youth of our land, precepts of that religion which makes m We were unable to attend the celebri Street; but from what we have lear were of a deeply interesting character. nished us with the following:

gladden the heart of the parents, and

the Christian and philanthropist in the

BR. BROWN-Seldom, if ever, have I interesting anniversary of any Sabbath which took place last Thursday afternoon Street Church. The schools present, wer with the Bromfield street and Church s The sparkling eyes and cheerful cour children, the affection and interest materials teachers, the continued and almost be of the audience, gave evidence of the of all present. A friend, with myself, w the time appointed, and we were much that even then the house was filled to ov

bably hundreds left who could not obtain It would be difficult to select any paras surpassing the rest. They all excelle of the children was delightful. The add livered admirably. The dialogues were Many eyes were suffused with tears of hearts deeply affected at the interesting s After the children had finished their p

cises, Br. Scudder of Church-street made upon the nature and future influence of S and called upon the audience for their The collection taken amounted to about \$ was in progress, it was suggested to Br of considerable amount was resting up schools. When the collection was finish that an effort should be immediately made in subscriptions of \$2 each. The proposit been made, before 51 names were given parts of the congregatian. After this, th sung, and we were dismissed by the bene

We have received a long communication tion in the Herald, from Dr. Reese, of addressed to Rev. T. Merritt. The I Br. Merritt, in his letter to Dr. Fisk, Herald of March 29th, makes the followi "I was neither disappointed nor offe Reese informed me, soon after we recei from the General Conference of the appeted editors, that it 'was known in the Confer an abolitionist,' and gave that as a reason

an abolitionist,' and gave that as a reason ing elected the second time." Of this, Dr. Reese complains, and state ritt is entirely mistaken, and that he is to disclaim the unfortunate reference ma

adds. "The first intelligence I had of 'the new editors,' or of its being 'known in that you was an abolitionist,' was from yo the presence of two brethren, one of ther the New York Conference, you informed one and the other."

We know no person who would more rect an error, into which he may have Merritt. We have therefore placed the in his hands, assured that the reply will be candid. We presume this course will be the Doctor, as the object of his letter ap point out Br. Merritt's error, in order that

THE MESSENGER. DEAR BR. KING-I have not been is the public's ear, I have been silent. The the Sabbath School Messenger is looked f an intensity of interest by our school. A since, the school was informed of the conlication, and asked to co-operate in sustai Sabbath afternoon, I asked the teachers ho they would be responsible for. One after in their seats and said, "I will take 10," as 2, and 1, until the number amounted to air, we have only begun. We will do all tain the contemplated "Messenger." I t nothing in predicting, that before the time the first number, you will have twice the n scribers required to sustain it.

I hope my brethren, the superintender schools in the country, will not be tardy in the for they have not been wont to, in other ent-T. R. HA Superintendent Chi

Boston, April 8.

THE YOUNG MAN'S AID .- The Young Knowledge, Virtue, and Happiness. By R Winslow, Pastor of Bowdoin Street Chur

Boston: D. K. Hitchcock, and Whipple & D We mentioned a few weeks since that thi the press, and at the same time presented a from it. We have since attentively examinare constrained to say, with an increased of value. With the present generation of ye ought to be a source of deep gratitude, that ceiving so many aids in the formation of the These aids were not enjoyed by the present dle-aged men, a circumstance which many of ly regret. We make a tew extracts from it afford the best recommendation in our po having spoken of the obligations of a son to h author introduces the following affecting para

"That mother, too! Think of her pains who yet 'remembered no more the anguish, if son was born into the world.' From that i known, is only scoffed at, as prodigality. By remonstrances of conscience, something, it is ng out for the suffering; but there is, we fear, far too little done in the cause of mercy, wilvithout ostentation

nent trait in the avarice of the present day, is speculation; a monomania which pervades entire community, afflicting thousands with its influence, and threatening to work their ruin. it has not been kept without the pale of the il the love of God, which has shed itself abroad ts of his children, all the mercy which gatherlo around the cross of Christ, all the incentives gratitude which eternity unfolds, as well as of the second death itself, have been unavailce men, and even professing Christians too, to their grasp upon earthly things, or banish from

, the unhallowed love of gain ot mean to be understood in our remarks, as the ordinary exchange of one commodity for a reasonable profit, but that grasping after dvances, and profits in trade, by which men nally making haste to be rich. How variously owed spirit has developed itself within a few let the history of those years tell. It is enough t money, lands, houses and merchandize have bjected to this unnatural and unholy n:ode of ntil speculation has almost usurped the place of de. Thousands have left a respectable calling, they were reasonably prosperous, to embark in n; and many of them have been ruined by it.

le haste to be rich. mentable truth, that professing Christians have y engaged in this species of gambling. One at evils which results from this unholy love of nat it secularizes the feelings of those engaged thus becomes an opposing principle of the gosbject of which is, to destroy the worldliness of and make it spiritual and heavenly. This secubrows its influence over the body of worshipping few who breathe it, soon bring the feelings of that branch of the church with which they cted, to a perfect conformity with their own :em of worldly wisdom and prudence, takes the he gospel rule of duty, while faith and humili-

mpled in the dust! What a spectacle is here . A community which owes its existence to, esses to derive its support from certain spiritual beequiously bows itself down to the government y maxims; and meanly submits to be directed t and cunning of unsanctified men. But this is, must be the result, when those upon whom are of God, make haste to be rich.

ffect is, it possible, worse on individual minds, the body of the church. Not only does the ness and anxiety, the bustle and confusion, atupon speculation, clash with the peaceful spirit of ut the heart thus accustomed to worldliness, bendurated with it; and when the effect is once propowerful indeed, must that influence be, which en and mould into the image of God, the petrified Vith how little weight does the word of the Lord on the ear of such a man. Accustomed mostly ments conveying property, or securing it, the aworce upon the mind. Speculation destroys the in an armor, which is proof against the shafts of

truth. while it does this, it at the same time, takes the n from his place by the throne, and bears him his feeble voice cannot reach the Almighty. It the way to the mercy-seat. How can any man in Christ, while the fact flashes full in his face, walks by sight, and not by faith? How can he while he knows he is daily disobeying that com-God, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures up-?" How can he have access to the Father, while ws his whole life is the opposite of the spostles, ked not upon the things which are seen, but upon hich are unseen? As the spirit of speculation access to the throne in prayer, and shuts up all ues to the soul, how soon does the light of God extinct in the heart.

ose who are eager after the world, the Lord may, d to the Israelites, (Ps. cvi. 15,) grant their rebut this will bring leanness into their souls. He fer them to abound in wealth, but with it will y come a graceless heart; all within, will be a ing gaze of self-examination. The simplicity, the the contentment required by the gospel, dwell not same heart with the ambition of the avaricious. who would enjoy the blessing of the Lord, and light shine in their tabernacle, must not make be rich.

are some of the evils consequent upon the indul-of the spirit above alluded to. There are many which it is impossible for us to notice in this article. n church has already felt this evil. It is probably the great causes of our decrease; and if it contin-e may expect similar effects will hereafter follow. palsied our arm. It has hedged up our way. It elded impiety from the fatal blow which has been at it. It has broken down the walls of Zion, and t mourning into her pleasant places.

long shall these things be? Let us arise at once, ay the accursed thing, entirely and for ever; then ur light come, and the glory of the Lord shall rise

following letter, which we are permitted to copy ar paper, exhibits a spirit of enterprise in behalf of ing's proposed publication, which is highly creditaour brethren in Lowell. We hope they will be antly rewarded and blessed in their labor of love.

AR BROTHER KING-We are astonished that a ch numbering 650,000 members, and which probahas near 200,000 children in its Sabbath Schools, d have no work specially devoted to the interests of abbath School cause!

hail with joy the prospect of having a "Sabbath Messenger" issued in our own favored New Eng-It may and ought to be made a work of great inand profit to the cause of Sabbath Schools. ur ministers and members will take hold of the sub-

good earnest, it will be an easy matter to raise ten nd subscribers within the bounds of the three New nd Conferences, immediately. will be responsible for two hundred copies for our

s in Lowell. Truly yours,

J. PARKER

ERNOR OF BASSA COVE .- The Colonization Herates, that Rev. John J. Matthias, of Philadelphia, of Nazareth, (M. E. Church) has been appointed nor of Bassa Cove, in Liberia, and has accepted the tment. His wife, with perhaps one or two other persons, expects to accompany him to his new field or. One well acquainted with Mr. M. says: " He y a religious man, and is both a Christian and a gena; dignified in his manners, admirable in his spirit, natic in his habits, diligent in business, full of love and man; in short, I know not his superior for the and he will be a blessing to the colony." His t of character, for he is extensively known and es-, will greatly serve the cause.

tion. At 2 o'clock, the schools from bennet street, blossom street, and South Boston, were seated in the body of the church, and the wall pews, aisles and galleries were crowded to overflowing with anxious spectators. The church and the wall pews, aisles and galleries were crowded to overflowing with anxious spectators. The love them so much as they have loved you. But I can be the church and the wall they are ly interesting character. Their lessons were well selected, and well performed. Mr. Taylor followed by the children were of a high-such a son. Is is expressed in two short words—Do dren, in his peculiar emphatic style, delighting all who beautiful pictures. Here is one of them. heard him. Next followed the Rev. Mr. Tracy, of South

After the benediction, the audience retired, appearing highly gratified with what they had seen and heard. We trust it was not time mis-spent, to those whose labors. trust it was not time mis-spent, to those whose labors produced the occasion. How great the contrast between the situation of those children, engaged as they were in those things which pertain to their peace here and hereafter, and their probable situation, had they been left to the soul-destroying influence of infidelity. How must it gladden the heart of the parents, and how encourage the Christian and philanthropist in their holy labors, to see the children and youth of our land, early learning the see the children and youth of our land, early learning the land the abodes of vice!

The recommended.

Nothing can be more essential to domestic happiness than this. We to that man who has a fretful, irritable, fault-finding, ungrateful, ill-natured wife. But few men, unless strongly fortified with Christian principle, can abide the trial. How many, after long struggling to please their wives and finding it impossible, have lost their ambition, given up in despair, and turned away to the cup of death and the abodes of vice!

"Year will not of course, indeed the disposition by

Street; but from what we have learnt, the exercises mate acquaintances." were of a deeply interesting character. A friend has furnished us with the following:

interesting anniversary of any Sabbath school, than that these is a sketch of the life and character of Vittorino da which took place last Thursday afternoon, in the Bromfield Feltre, a distinguished Italian educator of the fifteenth Street Church. The schools present, were those connected century. An experiment in educating the family of with the Bromfield street and Church street churches. Gonzaga, Governor of Mantua, will be read, it is believed, The sparkling eyes and cheerful countenances of the with peculiar interest. The other historical article is the children, the affection and interest manifested by the story of a prodigy in mathematics—a second Zerah Colteachers, the continued and almost breathless attention burn. His name is Joseph Pugliesi, and he is a native of the audience, gave evidence of the entire satisfaction of Sicily. of all present. A friend, with myself, went much before The Annals also contains, beside, an unusually large the time appointed, and we were much surprised to find variety of miscellaneous articles and notices of books bably hundreds left who could not obtain room.

as surpassing the rest. They all excelled. The singing Another is the importance of teaching the young to sit of the children was delightful. The addresses were delivered admirably. The dialogues were unexceptionable. Many eyes were suffused with tears of joy, and many hearts deeply affected at the interesting scene.

After the children had finished their part of the exerupon the nature and future influence of Sabbath Schools, and called upon the audience for their contributions .- by James Munroe & Co.-Edited by A. B. Alcott, The collection taken amounted to about \$31. While this teacher in this city. was in progress, it was suggested to Br. S., that a debt of considerable amount was resting upon one of the schools. When the collection was finished, he proposed that an effort should be immediately made to raise \$100

THE MESSENGER.

DEAR BR. KING—I have not been idle, though, to the public's ear, I have been silent. The publication of the Sabbath School Messenger is looked forward to with the Sabbath School Messenger is looked forward to with an intensity of interest by our school. A few Sabbaths since, the school was informed of the contemplated publication, and asked to co-operate in sustaining it. Last Sabbath afternoon, I asked the teachers how many copies they would be responsible for. One after another arose in their seats and said, "I will take 10," and others 8, 4, 2, and 1, until the number amounted to 57. But, dear the Sabbath School Messenger is looked forward to with nothing in predicting, that before the time set for issuing

Superintendent Church St. S. S. Boston, April 8.

THE YOUNG MAN'S AID .- The Young Man's Aid to Knowledge, Virtue, and Happiness. By Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Paster of Bowdoin Street Church, Boston.—

Boston: D. K. Hitchcock, and Whipple & Damrell. 1837. Two of the men have left families. We mentioned a few weeks since that this book was in the press, and at the same time presented a short extract the press, and at the same time presented a short extract from it. We have since attentively examined it, and we constrained to say, with an increased opinion of its value. With the present generation of young men it ought to be a source of deep gratitude, that they are receiving so many gide in the formation of the present generation of young men it evilying so many gide in the formation of the present generation of young men it which lasted two weeks. ought to be a source of deep gratitude, that they are reeciving so many aids in the formation of their character. These aids were not enjoyed by the present race of midly regret. We make a few extracts from it, which will afford the best recommendation in our power. After having spoken of the obligations of a son to his father, the having spoken of the obligations of a son to his father, the

author introduces the following affecting paragraphs:

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The first, fifth and sixth divisions of the Boston Methodist Sabbath School Society, celebrated their anniversary last Thursday afternoon, in the Bennett St. Church. The weather was clear and fine, and it seemed as though divine Providence was smiling with approbation on the efficiency of the seems of the second of the se vine Providence was smiling with appropation on the etforts of those who were engaged in this blessed instituif her heart was alive to the interests of your soul, perhaps
tion. At 2 o'clock, the schools from Bennett street, Blosthe light of this world, in which she did not with fervent

exercises commenced with singing by the children, and prayer by the Rev. E. T. Taylor. The report of the managers represented the several schools as in a flourishing fices for your sake, and thank God a thousand times for such as they have loved you. But I can tell you how you may pay the whole debt—all they ask—all they wish—enough to make them forget all their sacrifices for your sake, and thank God a thousand times for such as they have loved you.

In the chapter on Matrimony, the author draws some

"Nothing delights me more than to enter the neat little Boston, with an appeal to the liberality of the congrega-tion. He related several interesting anecdotes, highly illustrative of the good effects of Sabbath schools. Among them was the thrilling one relative to Dr. Morrison, missionary to China, which ever affords encouragement to the Sabbath school teacher.

After a collection of twenty-five dollars was taken up, a proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and a proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and a proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and the same proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. After a collection of twenty-live domais was taken a proposition was made to make Rev. Messrs. Taylor and racy life members of the Society, by the payment of ten husbands and of fathers, when he shall come home from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise. This is

In the selection of a wife, a good disposition is very

We were unable to attend the celebration at Bromfield treet; but from what we have learnt, the exercises

THE ANNALS OF EDUCATION for April, contains two BR. BROWN-Seldom, if ever, have I witnessed a more foreign historical articles of great importance. One of

that even then the house was filled to overflowing. Pro- with three articles on Physical Education. One of these consists principally of suggestions to Teachers, on the im-It would be difficult to select any part of the exercises portance of Physiology and Physiological Education. confinement; and a third relates to sundry errors in teaching children to speak. There is an article of six pages, on Missionaries of Education; and another which consists of an experiment made by a teacher, several cises, Br. Scudder of Church-street made some remarks years ago, in teaching Etymology. - Conversations on the Gospel, is a review of a curious work recently published

General Intelligence.

that an effort should be immediately made to raise \$100 in subscriptions of \$2 each. The proposition had scarcely been made, before 51 names were given from different parts of the congregatian. After this, the doxology was sung, and we were dismissed by the benediction. L.

We have received a long communication for publication in the Herald, from Dr. Reese, of New York City, addressed to Rev. T. Merritt. The Doctor says, that Br. Merritt, in his letter to Dr. Fisk, published in the Herald of March 29th, makes the following statement:

"I was neither disappointed nor offended when Dr. Reese informed me, soon after we received intelligence from the General Conference of the appointment of new editors, that it was known in the Conference that I was an abolitionist,' and gave that as a reason for my not being elected the second time."

Of this, Dr. Reese complains, and states that Br. Merritt is entirely mistaken, and that he is "obliged wholly" in the spire is the first of the spire in rod. After expending much time and water, this was about half past 9 o'clock, six hours after the alarm was given. About 7 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the spire of Rev. Mr. Pierpont's church in Hollis street was struck by lightning, and set on fire at the lop. For some time the fire was thore, he electric fluid having passed down the inside of the spire, the electric fluid having passed down the inside of the spire, the electric fluid having passed down the inside of the spire, the electric fluid having passed down the spire, the electric fluid having passed down the inside of the spire, the electric fluid having passed down the spire, the electric fluid having passed down the the fire was thou having nor of the spire, the electric fluid having passed down the the fire was the partition as shower of spray, which only deadened the fire on the eight of over two hundred feet from the ground, and the engines were unable to throw on them any thing more than a shower of spray, which only deadened the fire on the countries of the spire

of this, Dr. Reese complains, and states that Br. Merritt is entirely mistaken, and that he is "obliged wholly to disclaim the unfortunate reference made to him," and adds,

"The first intelligence I had of 'the appointment of new editors,' or of its being 'known in the Conference that you was an abolitionist,' was from yourself, when in the presence of two brethren, one of them a member of the New York Conference, you informed me of both the one and the other."

We know no person who would more readily correct an error, into which he may have fallen, than Br. Merritt. We have therefore placed the Doctor's letter in his hands, assured that the reply will be respectful and "Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday, as Mr. William Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday, as Mr. William

Merritt. We have therefore placed the Doctor's letter in his hands, assured that the reply will be respectful and candid. We presume this course will be satisfactory to the Doctor, as the object of his letter appears to be, to point out Br. Merritt's error, in order that it may be corrected.

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday, as Mr. William James and his wife, his son and son's wife, his daughter and grand-daughter, were returning from the city to Hull, where they resided, in a lighter sloop, on passing Hull gut, between Pethick's Island and Nantasket Head, the sloop was struck by a squall and was upset. Mrs. James, daughter, and grand-daughter were drowned—Mr. James, his son and son's wife were saved.

2, and 1, until the number amounted to 57. But, dear ed very perfect. No cause for its explosion can be assignair, we have only begun. We will do all we can to sus-ed. There was not more than fifty casks powder in the tain the contemplated "Messenger." I think I hazard mill, but the wrecks were thrown to a very great distance. nothing in predicting, that before the time set for issuing. The two men who were killed were temperate and industhe first number, you will have twice the number of sub-scribers required to sustain it.

Scribers required to sustain it.

I hope my brethren, the superintendents of Sabbath schools in the country, will not be tardy in this good work; for they have not been wont to, in other enterprises of the day.

T. R. HAWLEY,

The loss is estimated at 80 or 100,000 dollars.

Melancholy Accident .- The Hudson Gazette states Melancholy Accident.—The Hudson Gazette states that in consequence of the bridges being carried away by the late fresnet, it has been necessary to ferry across the Claverack Creek, in the vicinity of Marshall's Print Works. A few weeks since, in taking across a loaded team, the boat capsized, and seven men on board were thrown into the creek—three of whom were drowned.

The trial of Benjamin Rathbun was to commence at Batavia, N. Y., on the 29th ult., on three indictments for dle-aged men, a circumstance which many of them deep-ly regret. We make a few extracts from it mit.

author introduces the following affecting paragraphs:

"That mother, too! Think of her pains and sorrows, who yet 'remembered no more the anguish, for joy that a son was born into the world." From that moment, she

Signs of the Times — A new mode of adjusting disputes without going to law.—We understand that the crew of the ship Ruthalia, Capt. B. Miner, recently arrived at this port, had during the voyage exhibited a dispobedient and improper spirit. Capt. Miner, on the arrival of the vessel, felt disinclined to prosecute the men at law, but, wishing at the same time that they might be made sensible of their fault, and desirous of knowing the real cause of their fault, and desirous of knowing the real cause of their transgression, he referred the whole matter to the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor appointed a time for the men to come before him. They appeared, to-Signs of the Times - A new mode of adjusting dismatter to the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor appointed a time for the men to come before him. They appeared, together with Capt. Miner and a large number of seamen whom the novelty of the proceeding had drawn together. Capt. Miner made his complaint. The men were heard in their defence, and some palliating but not justifying circumstances, implicating a third party not present, were stated. Both sides of the case having been thus present. stated. Both sides of the case having been thus presented, Mr. Taylor told the men that they had wholly failed in their defence. He then seized the opportunity to address them on the exceeding impropriety of their conduct. The necessity of strict obedience to the Captain's orders were powerfully and feelingly insisted on. The the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church, where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed or the Methodist Church where they will be informed

orders were powerfully and feelingly insisted on. The odious character of a sea-lawyer was painted in its true colors and held up to deserved contempt.

The effect of this address upon the men was such that they were moved to tears. They then severally acknowledged their fault, and promised amendment. Capt. Miner happy satisfied of their nearly teases and table and their settings. being satisfied of their penitence, and taking into view the palliations they suggested, then came forward, shook hands with them, and forgave them their offence. So the matter ended. The influence of the whole scene, both on the offenders themselves and on the offenders themselves and on the on the offenders themselves and on the seamen who were on the one needs themselves and on the seamen who were present, was, we believe, far more salutary and impres-sive in that case than would have been a protracted legal investigation, even though it had ended in the more rigor-

West are at this moment suffering an almost unparalleled in a high degree on his personal presence and ance.

EDW. OTHEMAN, 3 Co. one foreseen by the wisest calculators. The breaking or some leading houses in New Orleans, carrying with them their branches and dependent houses (we fear to write the number rumored) has alarmed the mercantile and agricultural community of Mississippi. Banks have tightened their purse strings in self-defence; and the merchant, unable to collect his debts, and the planter, unable to carry on his farming operations without the avails of acceptance.

The brokers, who have any money left, sell it in Natchez on good endorsed notes at seven per cent per month. Business men, of course, will give no such prices, as they may as well be ruined by a failure as by the equally sure operation of exorbitant interest.—Natchez Herald.

Randsom, Bolton, Tolland Co., Conn.
All editors, especially in New England, will confer a favor by giving the above a place in their columns.

Lozien Peirce.

Bolton, Conn., April 5, 1837.

The Treasure Trove.-Since our last we have visited the farm of Mr. Backhouse, whose good fortune it was to find a large amount of money in ploughing his field a short time since. The vault was partly of bricks, covered over

Texas on the first Monday in May. He adds, that he himself is on his way from Washington city to Texas to attend the deliberations, and that Senators Calhoun and Preston, of the U. S. Senate, will be present. If such a proceeding is really to take place, why do we see no mention of it in the Texan and N. Orleans papers?

J. N. Robinson, J. Williams, E. W

St. Louis, March 20. Steamboat Sunk and Loss of Lives.—The steamers Tiskilwa and Wisconsin came in contact in the Illinois River, about five miles from the mouth, on Friday morning last, about half past four o'clock, and the Tiskilwa sunk in a few minutes. Most of the deck passengers were drowned; and as the register is missing, they are unable to say how many passengers are lost, but 12 they are certain of.

Abolition Law Decision.—A very important law case has recently been decided in our county, by which an abolition meeting is decided to be a religious meeting, and as such entitled to protection from disturbance, by the statute framed for that object. This case arose in co uence of a disturbance made at Trenton, where brother edgwick was lecturing.—Friend of Man.

The printers of New Jersey will hold a convention on the 10th of May, at Trenton, to propose a new Tariff of prices, to accord in some measure with the augmented price of provisions and labor.

It was stated in the Pennsylvanian, that the Texas prisoners at Matamoras, so long confined under sentence of death, have been released, and are now on their way to the United States. Of all the prisoners taken by the forces under Santa Anna during the Texan campaign, those of Matamoras, we believe twenty in number, alone escaped massacre, and to tell the story of their misfortunes.

Mr. Eaton, our minister at the Court of Madrid, has presented an energetic protest against the proposal of the Spanish Government to pawn Cuba to England, as security for a loan; declaring that the United States would not permit England to hold that island.

The brig Rosalby, arrived at Philadelphia from Pernam-ouco, has on board four seamen, mutineers of the schooner Wm. Wirt, who murdered their captain, brought home

On Saturday, 20,000 bushels of superior imported wheat were sold by Pell & Co., New York, at from \$1 38 to \$1 30 per bushel—which is but little more than half it was held at a few weeks since. The public should be on their guard against the spu-

rious five dollar bills of the Amherst, Mass. Bank, as no bers of them are said to be in circulation in New York, Canada, and elsewhere. An agent of the contractors on the James River and Kenawha Canal Company has engaged 1000 German la-borers in Bremen, to be employed on the above Canal this

season, and they are already on the voyage to this coun-

April .- Albany Argus.

une. There will no boat go to Nantucket from Thurs day, the 1st of June, till Tuesday the 6th except on Sur

By request of their places to stop.

D. Webb, P. E. of New Bedford District. P. CRANDALL. New Bedford, April 3.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE JUNIOR PREACHERS' SOCIETY.

The time appointed for holding this meeting, is now yery near at hand. Two weeks from this evening, (Mon day, April 10,) the exercises will commence with a discourse by Rev. T. C. Pierce, in the Methodist meeting vestigation, even though it had ended in the more rigorus penalties of the law.—Boston Transcript.

Severe Pecuniary Distress.—The South and South
South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South S

> J. W. DOWNING, Committee Malden, April 10, 1837.

INFORMATION WANTED. AMASA RANDSOM, left Vernon, Conn., Jan. 1, 1836, in company with another person, for Pawtucket, R. I., where he left in a day or two afterward, and has not been y on his farming operations without the avanuation on the credit of his luture crop, both are uncertain where their resources are to come from. The speculator, unable to sell his lands to meet the payment falling due upon them, is still more at a loss for the means to prevent the gilded castle of his immense wealth from becoming "an airy nothing."

"An airy nothin

Bolton, Conn., April 5, 1837.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Treasure Trone.—Since our last we have visited the farm of Mr. Backhouse, whose good fortune it was to find a large amount of money in ploughing his field a short time since. The vault was partly of bricks, covered over with large stones well put together with mortar. It was evidently built for a special deposite, and adapted to the size of the box that was enclosed within it for so many years. The box was of mahogany or cedar, and much decayed. The coin was all over one hundred years old, and consisted of Spanish dollars, guineas, doubloons, &c. Mr. Backhouse has promised to bring some of the coins to our office, when we will speak more particularly concerning them. Mr. B. very naturally feels no disposition to communicate the exact amount of his treasure to the public, but we imagine that it can hardly be less than from 10,000 to \$20,000.—Norfolk Beacon.

A Wealthy Negro.—There is a negro named George Washington Jefferson, immortal names, residing In a most magnificent villa near Brighton, England. His income from investments in the national funds alone, is over £10,000—\$50,000 per annum. Beside this he has £20,000 in Bank of England Stock, and is also a partner in an extensive country bank. In the stone of Hayti, ascended the throne. He was then a great stickler for democracy, and hence assumed the name he goes by. It is supposed he had considerable money when he came to London.—Gettysburg Journal.

Slave Trade.—Extract from a letter dated Sierre Leone, Dec. 18, 1836. The most recent captures of slave vessels are two, which have just arrived here, made by the Rolla under the new treaty, and two by the Vestal from the West Indies. The slave trade is carried on to a greater extent than ever, and all under the Portuguese flag.—There have been sent into this harbor in the year 1836, 54 slavers, 44 of which were actually condemned. The Kenthy of the provided provided the provided provi Salavers, 44 of which were actually condemned. The Columbine has captured the Veloz, a large brig, with 508 slaves; she has arrived. The new Portuguese treaty wild do little towards extirpating the slave trade; the only effective mode would be to declare it piracy. The slavers now in the rivers, where they embark their cargoes, have landed their slave decks, fittings and irons, and will only ship them again when the slaves are on the beach; and arrangements have been already made with *Imerican* vessels to bring these fitments of a slave vessel from the Havana, or Rio de Janeiro, so that the slave vessel may pass free into the rivers again, for repeated cargoes of human beings.—N. *Hampshire Telegraph.

**Texas.—The Baltimore Chronicle publishes the following from the Louisville Journal of March 28:

A distinguished citizen of Mississippi, who was yesterday in this city, states that there is to be a Convention in Tayas on the first Monday in May. He adds, that he

Brown, D. J. Sawyer, A. Blake, R. Parker, J. Patten, and P. Daborn, §1 each.
W. L. Kinsley, §9—W. Burrill, §6—J. F. Day, §5.50
—A. Manning, Z. Crowell, E. Raymour, T. Chesley, E. A. Dyer, §4 each—L. Daniels, §4.50—W. Simmonds, Haseltine & Alden, §3 each—A. Pease, §2.25—P. Hull, §1.25—S. Grant, §1.17—J. Ellsworth, 67 cents—E. F. Hatstat, J. Vining, S. Mayo & Co., M. A. Clarke, 50 cts. each—J. W. Abby, 40 cents.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Azro Foster to Miss Altazerah Shattuck; by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. George B. Gavett to Miss Catharine M. C. Motley; On the 4th inst. by Rev. Mr. Horton, Mr. Isaac P. Packard, of Hanover, to Mrs. Margaret Boynton, of Bos

garet Boynton, of Boston.

In Lynn, by Rev. T. C. Pierce, Mr. Wm. L. Alley to
Miss Sarah A. Osboru.

In Braintree, Vt., March 28, by Rev. N. Culver, Rev.
Andrew J. Copeland, of the N. H. Conference, to Miss
Lucinda Winchester, of B.

In Keene, N. H., William G. Hunter, Esq. of Boston,
to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Hon. James Wilson.

In this city, Mrs. Jane Ann, wife of Mr. William Davis, Jr. 29; on the 5th inst., Richard Watson, son of Rev. J. Horton, aged 11½ months; Mrs. Catharine C., wife of Mr. Samuel Andrews, 23 years; Mr. Nathaniel Forest, 84; Susan C., only child of Mr. Samuel Blasland, S mos. In Duxbury, 30th ult., James Otis Jones, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In Mason, N. H., Mr. Oliver Elliott, 102 years, 6 mos.

and 2 days—a soldier of the French war of 1756, and in the revolution. the revolution.

In Perkinsville, Vt., on the 20th ult. Mr. Eli S. Dunk-lee, formerly of Townsend, Vt., in the 31st year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

MONDAY, April 3. Arrived, Ship Saluda, Hamilton, Charleston;—Brigs Whig, Rogers, Manilla; Sun, Hood, N Orleans;—Scha Gentile, Harden, Charleston; Cornelia, Burrows, Eenton, NC; Trio and Peggy Thomas, N York; General Knox, Thomaston.

Cleared, Ship Hellespont, Parsons, Mobile;—Brig Geo Ryan, White, Gibraltar; Echo, Clark, Philad; Vir tage, Snow, N York;—Schs Lucy & Abigail, N Bedford Grape, Kennebunk.

TUESDAY, April 4. Arrived, Brigs Sterling, Treat, Havana; Sophia M Northerner and Chili, N Orleans; Darien and Rome, Sa It is stated in some of the last English papers, that Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated traveller, and the powerful advocate of the Temperance cause, will resign his seat in Parliament and visit this country with his family.

The Canals.—We are authorized to state, that the water will be let into the State canals, so that they will all the in a navigrable condition, on Thursday, the 20th day of controller and Herald Rath.

be in a navigable condition, on Thursday, the 20th day of port; Delta and Herald, Bath.

April.—Albany Argus.

Porting Thursday, the 20th day of port; Delta and Herald, Bath.

Cleared, Ships Cowper, Henchman, Havana; Flor-

ence, Russell, New Orleans ;-Brigs Leonidas, Crocker, ence, Russell, New Orleans;—Brigs Leonidas, Crocker, Havana; Plutus, Bassett, Baltimore; Hyperion, Blake, Portland;—Schs Hitty Tom, Rogers, Richmond; Fancy and Jasper, N York; Planter, Crosby, Hartford; Nelson, Dunton, Wiscasset; Echo, Saco; Minerva, Portsmouth.

Arrived, Prigs Poland, Simpson, Havana; Victor, Jarvis, N Orleans; Volant, Wright, Charleston; Chs Wells Portsmouth;—Schs Edward O'Brien, Watts, N Orleans; Factor, Myrick, Savannah; Esther and Eliza. Washing-

Fortsmouth;—Sehs Edward O'Brien, Watts, N Orleans; Factor, Myrick, Savannah; Esther and Eliza, Washington, NC; Coral, Richmond; Salem, N York; Challenge, Calais; Planet, Bucksport; Betsey, Wiscasset; Hylas, Portsmouth; Flash, Dover.

Cleared, Ship Ohio, Barker, N Orleans;—Brigs Hollander, Kallay, Battarday, Capacians, H.

Cearea, Snip Onio, Barker, N Orleans;—Brigs Hollander, Kelley, Rotterdam; Georgiana, Howes, Philad; Sublime, Portland;—Schs Caroline, Lucas, Cienfuegos; Stranger and Ganges, Albany; China, Delta and Hudson, N York; Florida, N Bedford; Gov Robbins, Calais; Julia, Bath; Emerald, Portsmoth; Village, Baltimore.

THURSDAY, April 6. Arrived, Brig Nectar, Moore, N Orleans; Schs Susan, Philad; Helen, Bath; Spartan, Portland; Sophia,

FRIDAY, April 7.

Arrived, Ship Transit, Winsor, N Orleans;—Bark Tasso, Condry, Charleston;—Brigs Swiftsure, Cushing, New Orleans; Ophelia, Harvey, T Island; Baltimore, Taylor, Baltimore; Granite, Philad;—Schs Columbus, Burgess, Charleston; Otis, Philad; Tremont and Talent, N York; China, Wheeler, Hartford; Boston, East Machias; Albion, Damariscotta; Francis and Atlantic, Portland; Angerona, Saco; Fly, Rye; Lydia, Portsmouth.

Cleared, Bark Niagara, Foster, Havana;—Brigs Corinth, Griffin, do; Patapsco, Small, Baltimore; Sun, Hood, Portland;—Schs Boston, Bath; Hylas, Portsmouth.

SATURDAY, April 8. Arrived, Bark Lexington, Tilden, Apalachicola;
Brigs Adelaide, Crosby, Trinidad; Swiftsure, Cushing,
N Orleans; Splendid, McKenzie, Charleston; Standard, N Orleans; Splendid, McKenzie, Charleston; Standard, Belisarius and Sylph, Philad; Ida, Baltimore; Helen, Belisworth;—Schs Rosario, Sears, and Black Hawk, Doane, N Orleans; Philanthropist, Charleston; Rubicon, Edenton, N C; Wave, Norfolk; Tasso, Philad; Boston and Nile, N York; Grecian, Albany; Emp ror, Fredericksburg; Clarion, William and Queen, N Bedford; George Washington, Nantucket; Octavia, Churchill, Hartford. Cleared, Bark Garland, Whittemore, Copenhagen;—Brigs Black Hawk, Baker, Porto Cabello; Samos, Brewer, Havana; Falco, Harlow, Mobile; Arethusa, King, Eastport; Chickasaw, Harding, Baltimore;—Schs Pamlico, Ireland, Washington, N C; Tionet and Wyoming, Philad; Splendid, N York; Elizabeth, Frankfort; Everlina, Portland; Bahama, Belfast.

lina, Portland; Bahama, Belfast. Arrived, Brig Orbit, Lincoln, N Orleans.

Bark Helen Mar, of Boston, which was ashore NE of the Balize, near Briton Island, is said to have been light-ened, and towed into deep water.

Boston Prices Current.

Ann 111								-
APPLES, bbl.						from	\$1.75	10 2.25
SEANS, white,	er bus	shel,					2.50	
BEEF, mess, bl	ol.						15.50	
No. 1,							13.00	
prime,						•	9.75	
BEESWAX, Am	erican	Ib.				•		
CHEESE, new r	nilk. II	•					31	33
FEATHERS, no	rthorn	oranna.	illa				10	
South South	thorn,	geese	, ID.				54	
FLAX, America	thern,	geese	,				54	
Frey Cod ass	in, 10.						9	
Fish, Cod, per	quinta	1,					3.37	3.50
FLOUR, Genese Baltim	ee, bbl						12.25	12.50
Baltun	ore, H	oward	str	eet,			11.25	11.50
Daitim	ore, w	harf,					11.00	
Alexar	idria,						11.25	
GRAIN, Corn,	norther	n vell	ow.	per b	ushe	1	1.18	
	souther	n vell	ow.	Pos -		., .	1.05	1.07
1	white,						1.00	
Rye, no	rthern					•	1.50	
Raulan		, .		•			1.10	
Oats, no	orthern	. (prir	nel		•		65	
HAY best Engl	ish to	n ofer	100.1	he.				70
Oats, no IIAY, best Engl Hard pre	ssed	11 01 20	100	D8.			22.50	
HONEY, gallon,	sseu,		•				15.00	
							52	55
Hors, Istquali	y,(ne	w)Ib.					8	9
2d quali	iy,	*					7	8
LARD, Boston,	Istsor	t,lb.					14	15
· would	**, ***	11111					14	15
LEATHER, Phil	adelph	ia city	tanı	nage,	lb.		30	32
1	do.	coun	try e	do.			26	28
Balt	imore	city	-	do.			27	29
	do	dr	w his	do			~ 1	
New	York						24	26
Bost	on	do. sla	noh	ter		•	21	
do.	on	light,		,			19	23
LIME, best sort	.cask.	,						21
PORK, Mass.,in	spectio	on evi	ro o	lenn	List	*	1.25	1.30
Clear, fi	om oth	nor St	ates	iear,	DDI.		30.00	31.00
Mess,	om ou	uci ist	ates	, .		•	27.00	29.00
SEEDS, Herd's	Grace	bush.	;					
Rod T.	Grass	, bushe	el,	. :			2.87	3.12
Red To	p, nor	thern,	bus	hel,			65	70
nemp,							2.50	2.75
Red Clo	over, n	orther	n, It).			15	16
Souther	n Clove	er,					14	15
SILK COCOONS,	Ameri	can, b	ushe	ol.			2.75	4.00
							12	14
WooL, prime or	Saxor	v Fle	eces	.lh.		•	70	
								75
America America America Native	n 3 w	ashad	, " "	sucu	, .		65	70
America	n, 1	ashed,	,				60	65
America	III, 3 W	asned,	,			1	55	58
Natira	11, 7 W	asned,					45	50
*************	. asucu	,					_	-
E . []	ulled s	uperfi	ne,				60	65
9 1 ls	t Lam	bs,					55	60
Norther Souther 18	Lam	hs,					45	48
o z 13d	Lam	os.					30	35
Z - (1s	t spinn	ing.			:			
Southern	t spinn	ing,	lis	rener	ulla	5 anni		

PRO	V	ISI	ON	M.	AR	KE	т.		
	RE	TA	L	PRI	CES				
BUTTER, tub, 1b.							18	22	
lump,							21	25	
CIDER, bbl.									
llams, northern, !	ь.						15	16	
Southern,							13	14	
Eggs, dozen,	٠						23	25	
PORK, whole hogs							10	13	
POTATOES, bushel	,						75	1.00	

[N. E. Farmer.

VOL. 7. Sparks's Biography: Lives of Sir William Phipps, Israel Putnam, Lucretia Maria Davidson, and David Rit-

V Israel Putnam, Lucretia Maria Davidson, and David Ritenhouse. I vol. 12mo. Plates.

The Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels. By Andrews Norton. 8vo.

The Writings of Jane Taylor, in 3 vols. 12mo.

Wordsworth's Poetical Works, new edition, royal octavo. Girault's French Guide.

Wayland's Political Economy.

Bowring's Minor Motals.

Landon on the Steam Engine.

Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy.

Nicholson's Carpenter's Guide.

Graham's Lectures to Young Men.

Sartir Resartus, new edition.

Mowbray on Poultry, new edition.

IF All works received as soon as published.

A complete assortment of Sabbath School and Theological

A complete assortment of Sabbath School and Theological looks.

WEEKS, JORDAN & CO., Literary Rooms, 121 Washington St. SLEIGH'S DISCUSSION.

THE New York Discussion, between Dr. Sleigh, in defence of Divine Revelation, and the Delegates of the Tammany Hall Infidels, and others, in defence of Infidelity; with copious explanatory notes.

Ten numbers of the above work, just received, and for sale by D. H. ELA, 19 Washington street.

Ap. 12.

YOUNG MAN'S AID — Young Lady's Friend —
Three Experiments of Living—Elinor Fulton, or Sequel to the Three Experiments of Living—Living on Small Means—Living without Means—with other late publications, for sale at 19 Washington St. by D. H. ELA.

CARD.

MR. ILSLEY proposes to open a School in the Vestry of Bromfield St. Church, for the purpose of teaching Vocal Music, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Pupils will be received between the ages of seven and fourteen years. Provided sufficient encouragement be given, the class will commence on Wednesday. April 19th years. Provided sumctent encouragement be given, the class will commence on Wednesday, April 12th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Tickets of admission may be obtained at his residence, No. 6, Beach street, at T. R. Hawley's, No. 200, Tremont street, and at the door of the Vestry. Hours of Instruction from 4 to 5 o'clock. Terms, \$1 for

Boston, March 29, 1837.

Poetry.

[From the Temperance Recorder.] INTEMPERANCE. BY T. H. GREGORY. The cup we revel in at night, Is empty in the morn; And at the bottom, leaves in sight, The adder and the thorn. The fitful joy with which it glows, Is like the fading dream; And like the unsteady torrent flows, Soon drying up the stream.

A fiery spirit revels round The bacchanal's delight, And leaves despair for joy it gives-Then mocks him in its flight. But Temperance, like the steady stream, Which flows along the vale, Down through the cooling summer shade, From springs which never fail,

Dries not beneath the summer sun Nor overflows its course; Gives strength and life while rolling on. As certain as its source. Its steady joys are life's delight; They fail not as they rise, But gird the spirit for its flight, To banquets in the skies.

> DAY OF JUBILEE. BY A. G. DUNCAN Roll on, thou joyful day, When tyranny's proud sway, Stern as the grave, Shall to the ground be hurled, And freedom's flag unfurled, Shall wave throughout the world, O'er every slave.

Trump of glad jubilee! Echo o'er land and sea, Freedom for all. Let the glad tidings fly, And every tribe reply. Glory to God on high, At slavery's fall.

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. UNIVERSALISM.

It is a fundamental doctrine with Mr. Ballou that all the effects of human conduct are confined to the present state of being, and that no punishment of sin, or reward of righteousness, will be awarded to any man after death. He says,

"I wish to have it understood, as I before remarked, that we believe God judges men in this world, according to their deeds; and that he rewards and punishes them in this world, accordingly as their deeds are good or evil."

Now let it be remembered, that by necessity, as well as by his own showing, the same facts which go to prove that men are punished here, show also that they are rewarded here. Neither will Mr. Ballou nor myself dispute, that in the same state of being in which the punishment is inflicted, the reward is given. It would be absurd, to talk of punishing in time, and rewarding in eternity, and vice versa.

If then, I can show that the righteous are to receive their reward in eternity, or after death; and if I can farther prove that the Scriptures connect, in point of time, the reward of the holy and the punishment of the unholy,-then I shall be able to show, that men are punished after death. I shall first prove, that the effects, or rewards of righteousness, are to be enjoyed after death. I shall divide the passages quoted into two classes.

1st. Those which declare that the holy enjoy eternal happy existence after death.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which, according to his abundant mercy, hath begotten us again unto a lively hope, by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you .- 1 Peter i. 3, 4.

For ye had compassion on me in my bonds, and took spoiling of your goods that ye have, in heaven, a better and an enduring substance.-Heb. x. 34.

Therefore I endure all things for the elect's sake, that they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory .- 2 Tim. ii. 10. And being made perfect, he became the author of

eternal salvation to all them that obey him .- Heb. v. 9. He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world, shall keep it unto life eternal .-John, xii. 25.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee CROWN OF LIFE .- Rev. ii. 10.

2d. This class shows that the benefits named are the reward of righteousness, or its consequence.

And he said unto me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple; and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat .- Rev. vii. 14-17.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven, &c Matt. v. 11, 12. See also Luke vi. 22, 23,

There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundred-fold now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions; and in the world to come life eternal .- Mark x. 29, 20; see Luke xviii. 28-30,

For bodily exercise profiteth little; but godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come .- 1 Tim. iv. 8. For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal .- 2 Cor. iv. 17, 18.

But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, and the blind; and thou shalt be blest; for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just .- Luke xiv. 13, 14.

I might enlarge the number of passages quoted, but I do not think it necessary to do so. Let us see what the above passages teach us. In the first class, it is most definitely, and unequivocally asserted, that the righteous obtain an incorruptible, undefiled, unfading inheritance; and a better, and an enduring substance in heaven. We are also told, that they obtain eternal salvation, eternal life.

Ballou's Nine Sermons, p. 53

land eternal glory; or in other words, eternal happy | In general, men, old or young, who had got their existence after death. I believe no unprejudiced growth, had a decent coat, vest and small clothes man can deny that this is the proper construc- and some kind of fur hat; these were for holyday tion of the phrases just repeated; certainly he use, and would last half an age. Old men had cannot deny it, and admit, at the same time, that the Bible reveals the doctrine of future existence; lasted for life. For common use, they had a long since, for the proof of that great doctrine, we must jacket, or what was called a fly coat, made some

The same blessings are spoken of, and in almost were made of flannel cloth, fulled but not sheared; the very same terms: We have here, a place in flannel shirts and stockings, and thick leather shoes; the presence of God, with freedom from temporal a silk handkerchief for holydays which would last ing the reward, or consequence of righteousness. worn by the young men, and but by few old men throne, &c., Great is your reward in heaven, God- were taken out of their petticoats, they were put liness is profitable, Affliction worketh glory, Recom-pensed at the resurrection of the just, &c. No spe-tinued until long trowsers were introduced, which death?

en at the time of the existence revealed.

ceiving the blessing is after death. Thus we read flannel gowns in the winter; the young wome of "reward," &c. in heaven, of eternal life in the wore in the summer, short wrappers, or the shepworld to come, of the life which is to come, and last, herdesses, and about their ordinary business this of being recompensed at the resurrection of the just. not wear stockings and shoes; they were generally If the inference from the former passages is most contented with one calico gown, but they usually clearly what has been proposed, from the last the had a calimanco gown, another of camlet, and some conclusion comes so full, that to dispute it is egregious folly. The word (ἀναςταςει) anastasei which and did not come below the elbow; on holydays is here used, is, as we have already seen, the one they wore one, two, or three ruffies on each arm always used in speaking of a literal resurrection, the deepest of which were sometimes nine or ter and never, except in one or two instances, for any inches; they wore long gloves coming up to the other purpose. This would be enough; but it is elbow, secured by what was called glove-tightens to be observed farther, that there can be no resur- made of black horse hair. Round gowns had not tations, will doubtless make it obvious, that the meant to appear in full dress; one was called strap righteous are to enjoy eternal happy existence, cap, which came under the chin and was there tied in the following numbers.

A PRECIOUS THOUGHT.

man as the thought that his Maker cares for him, and will save him from the cruel tyranny of his sins! Hours of despondency and gloom often cast their shadows over the Christian's mind; but when the sweet impression revisits his soul that his dear Redeemer cares for him, it is sunshine with his silent hour of night, when creation slumbers around, one Christian, on his bed, whose soul is throbbing under the inexpressible pulsations of heavenly love, feels more happiness than all created worlds can be to be t waving their dewy wings around his pillow.

ternity of bondage" to the pleasures of sense! that would weigh nine score. promptings of his Spirit applies to us, notwith-Be blessedness like this ours. Be this precious for a wonder that a young man should fall into a thought our inheritance here—an earnest of the consumption. perpetual sunshine of the soul, which cheers the mhabitants of the upper world .- N. Y. Messenger.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF OLDEN TIMES. Mr. Abraham Holmes of Rochester, gives in the Plymustoms and manners of living seventy years ago:-

In the winter season the dinners were generally uniform; the first course was a dish of broth generally called porridge; these generally had a few beans in them, and some dry summer sayory scattered in. The second course was an Indian pudding with sauce; the third was a dish of boiled pork and beef, with round turnips and a few potacle, three bushels being considered as a very large ever saw a potato as large as a hen's egg. For suppers and breakfasts they generally had a dish of the same broth. Those who had milk, (which were not many in the winter) had that with toasted letter written by Rev. W. H. Norris, of the Me. Conferbrown bread or roasted apples for breakfast, and ence, to the editors of the Christian Adv. and Journal. was the common course through the winter sea- tinue steadfast. els of turnips. This wheat, by the help of the the subjects of the work were Universalists." sieve, was a substitute for flour.

depend on these and kindred passages, and on such thing like our surtouts, reaching about half way down the thigh; a striped jacket to wear under it Let us then go forward to the second class .- with a pair of small clothes like the coat. These wants; we have reward in heaven, life eternal, life ten years. In the summer time, a pair of wide which is to come, eternal glory, &c. We not only trowsers, (now out of use) reaching half way from read of the same benefits, but of these benefits be- the knee to the ancle; shoes and stockings were not Thus we read; Therefore, they are before the in farming business. As for boys, as soon as they eific word, it is true, is used in the third passage were then called tongs; they were but little differquoted, to denote reward; nevertheless, such is the ent from our present pantaloons. These were entire construction of the text, that there can be made of tow cloth, linen or cotton, and soon were no doubt of the intention of the speaker; and as used by old men and young, through the warm seathe benefit is to be measured by the sacrifice, we son; at last they were made of flannel cloth and

must conclude that it possesses the nature of a of thick cloth, and were the general costume of the consequence, or reward. It may be asked, how is winter. Young men never thought of great coats. it proved that these benefits are received after and surtouts were then unknown. I recollect a neighbor of my father's who had four sons between I answer, 1st. If these, and kindred passages, do 19 and 30 years of age; the oldest got a pair of not reveal the doctrine of existence, after death, it boots, the second a surtout, the third a watch, and is not revealed in the Bible: if they do, then the the fourth a pair of silver buckles. This made blessing spoken of, comes after death, for it is giv-neighborhood talk, and the family were considered n at the time of the existence revealed.

2d. The words used, prove that the time of re
As for the women, old and young, they wor

rection of the just, but a literal one. Spiritual re- then come in fashion, so they wore aprons, made of surrection is raising an unjust man, one who is checked linen, cotton, and for holyday use of white dead in sin; and not a just man, who being already cotton, long lawn or cambric. They seldom wore alive, needs and can undergo no spiritual resurrec- caps when about their ordinary business, but they tion. These remarks, in connection with the quo- had two kinds, one of which they wore when they after death, as a reward, or consequence of their the other was called round-cord-cap, and did not righteousness. The argument will be continued come over the ears. They were thick leather, thin leather, and broad cloth shoes, all with heels an inch and a half high, with peaked toes turned up in a point at the toe. They generally had small, What can be so consoling to the heart of feeble very small muffs, and some wore masks. The principal amusements of the young men were wrestling, running and jumping, or hopping three hops. Dancing was considered as a qualification of the first

importance. At the time I allude to, a young woman did not consider it as a hardship or a degradation to walk five or six miles to meeting; there was no chaise ness of the thoughts of Almighty love that steal or any sort of wagon or sleigh in the town. I recinto the soul with all their balmy fragrance! In the ollect the first chaise that passed through, and it bestow. He lies on a bed of spices. Images of quality; and a horse more than nine years old was beauty and glory cluster thickly into his entranced considered as of little or no value. A half cord of beauty and glory cluster thickly into his entranced soul. His thoughts respond to the promptings of the celestial ones, who, for aught we know, may be waving their dewy wines around his pillow.

wood was then considered as a monstrous load for an ordinary team. A farmer generally killed from three to five swine, which would weigh from five Oh, one hour spent thus, is "worth a whole to eight score each, but it was an extraordinary hog

Memory will go back with undefinable sweetness to such an hour, and the soul will yearn for it again with immortal desire. To believe that the pure, unchangeable, and omnipotent heart of our Almighty Saviour thinks kindly of the such as a crisis, there was sleet the along or slow fever, which would run 35, 40, or 50 days before it formed a crisis, there was sleet the along or slow formed a crisis, there was sleet the along or slow formed a mighty Saviour thinks kindly of us—and that the standing our wretchedness, some precious promise sumptions were much less frequent than now, unof his word,—this, this is worth living for. For less it was with very old people. In the year 1764, this may we gladly suffer, and toil on through the a young man fell into a consumption; he was betrials of poverty and mental anxiety and struggle. tween twenty and thirty years of age, and it passed

QUESTIONS TO THE POINT .- The searching in terrogatories which follow from Bishop McIlvaine's late charge, should be ever present with all who love the church. To say, "The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, the temple of the ath Memorial the following interesting account of the Lord, are we," if we rest there, is worse than vain. We must be built up as spiritual temples, accepta ble to God, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

"It is assuredly very delightful to see the visible temple strengthening its walls, widening its courts, resorted to by an increasing number of worshippers, and drawing more regard to its towers and bulwarks: but still a question of prime importance remains, How is the fire on the altar? Is the toes for sauce. Potatoes were then a scarce artispiritual? Is our Father's house becoming more crop; and I was a considerable large lad before I and more a house of prayer? Is Religion increasing among us?"-Missionary.

The following cheering information is contained in

hastypudding for supper. For an exchange they "You will be pleased to learn that the prospects ometimes had a basin of sweetened cider with of our Zion are generally brightening in this Concoasted bread in it, with a piece of cheese. On ference. And what is of much importance to the Sabbath day morning they generally had chocolate, Church, there is an interest in the distinguishing coffee, or bohea tea; the chocolate and coffee doctrine of evangelical holiness, greatly increased sweetened with molasses, the tea with brown su- from former years, and I think still rising both gar; with it they had pancakes, doughnuts, brown among ministers and members. An unusual numtoast, some sort of pie-some or all of them. ber of witnesses of sanctifying grace have been Dinners they had none; but immediately after the raised up in different parts of the state: and so far afternoon service they had a supper, a roast goose as my observation extends, the work bears a decior turkey, a roast spare rib or a stew pie-and this dedly Scriptural character. May its subjects con-

son. In the spring and summer they generally on "A few weeks since, a Mr. S-, (I can give week days had milk for supper and breakfast .- the name and place,) a prominent Universalist, and For dinners, (then potatoes were generally gone, of course a violent opposer of experimental reliand round turnips were too pithy to eat) they used gion, was much interested in getting up a dancing French turnips till greens came, and then greens school which is now in operation. Since that time were used for sauce till peas and green beans were he has been awakened, converted, and, with his ready for use. As for flour, it was a thing un- wife, has joined the Methodist society on probaknown: at that time I doubt there ever having tion. He is now freed from a delusion of twelve been a barrel of flour in the town. Every farmer years standing, and is zealously warning his old proke up a piece of new ground and sowed it with associates and neighbors from hour to hour to flee wheat and turnips, and would raise from five to from the wrath to come. In another very interestfifteen bushels of wheat, and from ten to forty bush- ing revival now in progress, a large proportion of

Bangor, Me. 1837.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, Resident Agent for the M'Kendreean College, Illinois, would hereby make known to the public the peculiar plan upon which the Trustees of this College have undertaken to endow their young and prosperous Institution.

The Trustees have established a Land Agency in connection with the Board, and propose to all persons wishing to procure lands in that very fertile State, that they will, by their Agent, or such other person as he may employ for them in each of the principal cities, receive money, and at their own risk transmit the same to Illinois, and there make purchases of public lands in whatever name and part of the State they may be directed to do by the person furnishing the money.

The plan upon which they do business is one which is believed to be as safe and as profitable to purchasers, as any offered by private agencies, while at the same time it goes to advance the dearest interest of our country—the cause of education in the great valley of the Mississippi.

They lay down three propositions upon which they agree to purchase public lands, as follows:

1st. They will, when furnished with the money, lay out the whole amount advanced in lands, in whatever name and section the of state they may be directed to do, and at the expiration of five years from such entry or purchase, they are to be entitled to one half of whatever such land may have advanced or is worth, over the original cost, (\$1,25 per acre)—giving the purchaser the land at cost and the other half of the nett increase of value. The part going to the Trustees may be paid either in a part of the lands or in money; the cost of such entry to be paid by the Trustees. And should the purchaser wish to sell or use the lands before the period closes, the Trustees with the purchaser, and the better secures their faithfulness in making good selections.

2d. They will receive money as above, and, at their own cost and rak transmitted and are transmitted and and as transmitted and are transmitted

the purchaser, and the better secures and the purchaser, and their own 2d. They will receive money as above, and, at their own 2d. They will receive money as above, and at their own 2d. They will secure to the

and the same of 20 per cent on the amount advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the purchaser 80 acres of land, and forward him a certificate of purchase immediately after such entry or purchase is made.

Under this proposition the purchaser receives his land immediately, free of any incumbrance.

3d. They will purchase lands on shares, one half of the amount advanced in the name of the Prustees, for the College. And the Trustees lands on shares, one half of the amount advanced in the name of the Prustees, for the College. And the Trustees guarantee that in three years the part entered for the person advancing the money shall advance in value equal to the whole amount of both entries, and six per cent. interest on the same for the three years. Should it not so advance, they bind themselves to make up the deficiency.

The Trustees of this College are men who emigrated to the State of Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the Board employed to make the selections and entries, are both thoroughly acquainted with the country, one having for a long time been a public surveyor, and the other a farmer of great experience and moral worth.

The testimonials of character furnished the Agents, will show more satisfactorily that this Agency is highly entitled to the confidence of the public.

In every case where money is advanced, a legal obligation will be given for the faithful performance of the trust.

The subscriber, having been appointed to the confidence of the public.

In every case where money is advanced, a legal obligation will be given for the faithful performance of the trust.

The subscriber, having been appointed to the trust.

The subscriber, having been appointed to the trust.

The subscriber, having been appointed to the faithful performance of his trust, is ready to receive and forward money to the Trustees of the College. Pur

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS. THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books, published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best books on Education, for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive

the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers, and also to have their books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's Arithmetics—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second and Third Class Reading Book.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Book.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, improved 54th edition.

6. Goodrich's History of the United States, improved 54th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
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14. Balbi's Universal Geography and Atlas.
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28. Parley's Bible Geography for Common and Sabba Schools.

29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
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The Juvenile Speaker.
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School Computers Teachers and Country Message.

42. The Scientific Class Book.
School Comm ttees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,

N. ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

J. F. FOSTER, AGENT, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, 305 Washington St., so (opposite 264) up stairs, entrance in the rear; where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place. He has for eighteen years past been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years. Although he has not followed it steadily and exclusively, he has made them for himself for eighteen years past, and for individuals to whom he is at liberty to refer.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had else-

examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs (these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night); Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed.—Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of specu-Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have: if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral Truss; Randal's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do.; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's O.; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do., double and single; also Trusses for children, of all sizes.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand Shoes for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the Manufactory.

Mr. F. will wait on individuals at their houses, when preferred; he takes measure of infants at any age, and makes Trusses

Mr. F. will wait on individuals at their houses, when preferred; he takes measure of infants at any age, and makes Trusses for both double and single ruptures, which may be worn without pain or inconvenience, and which in many cases will produce a perfect cure, in the space of six or twelve weeks, in such little children; he has had occasion to make a number of late, the fathers and mothers of whom he will refer to, as well as the physicians by whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster.

Individuals in this city have been cured of their complaints by wearing Trusses of his my ke for six or twelve months, so as to be able to leave them off; although some prefer never to leave off a Truss entirely, after having once worn one, as the inconvenience is but trifling. A good Elastic Spring Truss, made as it ought to be, and well fitted, would be no more trouble than the suspenders. Some of the individuals on whom

wise informs individuals he will not make their complaint known to any one except when he is permitted to refer to ther—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

Trusses cures have been effected, he is at liberty to refer to. He like-

cases known.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

[[]] Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by MRS. FOSTER, at any of their homes, or at the above place.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER, Agent.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARKEN.

Boston, Jun. 7th, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingrains in acwith the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenicus in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself, therefore, called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well qualified to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

March 8, eop JOHN C. WARREN.

PROSPECTUS.

AN earnest desire having been expressed by many brethren connected with Sabbath Schools, in this and other places in New England, for the publication of a periodical designed to aid youthful minds in the pursuit of religious knowledge, and to assist such as impart religious instruction, in their labor of love,—the subscriber, also being sensible of the necessity of such a work for the prosperity of Sabbath Schools in connection with the Methodist E. Church, proposes to test the extent of desire for its publication, by issuing a PROSPECTUS for the

The subscriber, having been appointed a resident agent for this city, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his city, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his city, and given bonds for the faithful performance of his frust, is ready to receive and forward money to the Trustees of the College Purchasers will also receive certificates of their lands, as soon as they can be forwarded by the Trustees.

Those wishing more definite information than is here given what Post Office, the Messenger may be directed; but let no money be forwarded, till it is announced unconditionally that the work will be published.

Fiends who wish to see this work succeed, must less no time, must space no efforts, as it is desirable to

lose no time, must spare no efforts, as it is desirable to issue the first number about the first of May, and it cannot be published at all, on such reduced terms, without a very large list of subscribers

DEXTER S. KING.

LORENZO DOW'S FAMILY MEDICINE. LORENZO DOW'S FAMILY MEDICINE.

HAVING now for a long time had the recipe for making
HDOW'S FAMILY MEDICINE, the subscriber has hitherto confined its use to his own family and friends; but having
proved it on himself and others, to be so effectual a remedy for
all such diseases as are produced by a foul stomach, indigestion, and an impure state of the blood, it is with the strongest
confidence in its great use to the afflicted, that he offers it for
sale. When it is considered that a majority of all the diseases
which afflict mankind arise from one or the other of the above
named causes, and that this medicine is precisely adapted to
remove those causes, it certainly should be looked upon as a
blessing to society.

It is well known that the author of this medicine, the celebrated LORENZO DOW, made and sold great quantities of it in
different parts of the United States. Those who have used it,
therefore, need no other recommendation than to know that it
is the R&AL, and not the spurious "Family Medicine." Those
who have never used it may rely on it as an excellent remedy

is the REAL, and not the spurious "Family Medicine." Those who have never used it may rely on it as an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Billious Cholic, Dysentery, Numb Palsy, Sudden Colds, Dropsy, Pleurisy, Gravel, Stone, Stoppage of Water and Scarlet Fever.

Directions for taking it, on the Bottles. For sale wholesale and retail by DAVID F. BRADLEE, Druggist and Apothecary, Tremont, corner of School street, opposite the Tremont House, and at No. 62 Pleasant street, Boston.

March 29.

A. L. HASKELL & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Furniture, Feathers,
Mattresses, Beds, &c. at Chambers Nos. 8 and 10 Dock
Square—have on hand, and will continue to keep constantly
for sale, in any quantity that may be wanted, the following articles, which will be sold on such terms as can but please the
purchaser, viz:—Secretaries. Dressing Cases Burgens Green purchaser, viz:—Secretaries, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Grecian, Card, Pembroke and common Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, Bedsteads, Couches, Sofas, &c., Sofa Bedsteads, Cribs and Truckle Bedsteads, Mahogany and stained-wood Cradles, Fancy and common Chairs, Cabinet Chairs, Wash Stands and Toilet Tables, Counting Room and Portable Desks, Looking Glasses, Brass Fire Setts, Brass Time Pieces, Wooden Clocks, Bellows and Brushes.

MATTRESSES—Double bordered best Spanish hair, double sian hair, single bordered Russian Hair-dit ualities and prices.

FEATHERS—Best Northern Live Geese, Southern and Western do.; Russian of various kinds-all of which are war

ern do.; Kussian of various kinds—all of which are warranted free from smell and moths.

Beds—Feather Beds, of different qualities and prices;
Bed Ticks, Pillows and Bolsters, ready made.

**Every article sold, warranted equal to recommendation.

Beds—all to recommendation.

Beds—all to recommendation.

Nov. 11. ceived.

N. ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

PARTRIDGE'S ORIGINAL LEATHER PRESERVATIVE, OR OIL BLACKING.

A PATENT Composition, for cleansing, nourishing, pre-serving and renewing the color of Leather, rendering it soft, elastic, and completely impenetrable by the wet, or Wa-ter Proof.

From the numerous testimonials which have been received

rom those who have used and fully tested the merits of the Lea ther Preservative, both of its economy and beneficial effects on Leather, in all its various uses, and especially when exp Learner, in an its various uses, and especially when exposed to wet, as in Boots and Shoes, Harnesses, Carriage Tops, &c., and also on Forge-Bellows and Bands, the Agent has the fullest confidence in recommending it as possessing qualities, decidedly preferable to any other article used for the above pur-

poses.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer's sole Agent, WILLIAM C. WEBSTER, No. 87 Corubill, Boston; and also by C. A. & G. F. EVERSON, No. 391, Pearl street, opposite Oak street, New York. opposite Oak street, New York.

ALSO—Labarique's Blacking—a beautiful article. Greeville's Red and Black Writing Ink, and Ink Powder. For Dec 21

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY AND

FURNISHING STORE, Nos. 11 and 13 Washington Street, 3 doors from this office, and 4 doors from Dock Square. office, and 4 doors from Dock Square.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends manufacturing a general variety of Neck Stocks, which he will have constantly on hand, together with a general assortment of Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, ready made Linen, Hosiery, Gloves of all kinds, Merino Shawls, Wool Shirts and Drawers, and every variety of articles usually, found in a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store; which he will sell as low as can be obtained at any other establishment in this city wholesale and retail. esale and retail.

Old Stocks repaired and re-covered LEMUEL TOMPKINS. N. B.—A few good Stock Makers will find employment calling with a sample of their work.

March 8

TERMS OF THE HERALD. 1. The HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen when the works a paid.

unable to say. I am appr some places, it has been i should be omitted in any ins

Publis.

Vol. VIII. No. 16

Office No. 19 Was

FINANCIAL REPORT OF

Another resolution emb

made it the duty of the ser

" to present to each Quarter

at the time of their first mee

port, with instructions to h

corded on the church book

How far this resolution h

WILLIAM C. BRO

DAVID H. EL

FOR ZION'S H

NO. II

regretted. Because, many official members of the cha norant of the order taken a Conference, upon the subject it also, because I fear that th and greater neglect, For a bodied in that report, "instr ders so to arrange the work charges, as that the Superint der the necessity of appoint circuit or station, where he ceive a support, according to Now, as no Presiding Elder pected to make this arrang his charge, without the aid a cial members of the church they should be seasonably ap order that they may be prepa necessary assistance. 1 sup this account, that the resolu of the Presiding Elder to prefirst Quarterly-Meeting Con that our brethren might, by year, become better qualifie much ministerial labor to requ ing to Resolution 1st, of that er, this subject has not, as yet, before the several Quarterlyit is hoped that it will not be port was adopted by the C unanimity. Not surely, that the next session of the Cor might be carried fully into e

Our preachers deeply regr

the evils, which rendered the

port necessary. But the case

Several ministers were goin ranks, for no other reason, th rassments had become insupp becoming so much embarras that they could not continue ties of itinerant ministers, un And it was apparent that pov our ministry, unless by an ment in our financial eco could be remedied. A comappointed, to whom this sul This committee, after collecti they could obtain, drafted a ing submitted to the Confere nearly or quite an unanimou was approved by the whole cl came known. And it was ething similar, was neces the church from disgrace, an oppressive poverty. Shall the And die in the hands of our I hope not. The world woul church would regret it. T would disapprove of it. An dained that those who preach of the gospel," would be di to remove this great evil, sho

April 10.

FOR ZION'S HE THE DOCTRINE OF NO. IV.

MR. EDITOR-The doctrin numbers is clearly taught i sages: "Then will I sprink you, and ye shall be clean; ness, and from all your idols, A new heart also will I give will I put within you : and I stony heart out of your flesh, heart of flesh. And I will you, and cause you to walk in shall keep my judgments, and xxxvi. 25-27. Though these ed primarily to the Jews, ye priateness, they apply to all every age. How must every tire sanctification," bound with these glorious promises! The water upon you, &c. Are you ness," that is, internal and e and pollution? Purity of hea promised. Are you sensible of is, false gods, false worship, & aration from them is promised of a hard heart? A "heart of one that can feel, love, and en it, which is light, life and lov you; this shall sanctify or clea is, save you from all sin, and e in my statutes, and keep my j is the salvation that God prostored Israel; and this is the Christian believer: the comple sin in the soul, and the comp heart; no sin having any place righteousness having any place Again: "Having therefore the

ness of the flesh and spirit, pe

ly beloved, let us cleanse ourse

* See Clarke's Commentary on E